

# Law Enforcement News

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## Policing becomes less deadly:

# Police shootings drop by half since 1970

The number of civilians killed by police in major cities has dropped 50 percent in the last 15 years, according to a study by the Crime Control Institute.

In addition, researchers said, the number of police officers killed during the period from 1970-1984 decreased by two-thirds despite higher levels of overall violence in the cities studied.

In 1971, at least 353 citizens were killed by police in the 50 cities studied. In contrast, only 172 were killed in 1984. While police contributed to five percent of all homicides in those cities, they were involved in only 2.4 percent in 1984.

Much of the decline, the study contends, is due to the reduced killing of blacks. The ratio of blacks to whites killed in 1971

was 7 to 1, as opposed to 2.5 to 1 in 1978. The percentage of arrestees who were black, however, changed very little during the same period.

The authors of the report, Lawrence W. Sherman and Ellen G. Cohn, contend that the decline is due to tougher police policies and discipline regarding police shootings, better training and increased civil litigation.

Studies of police policies, conducted before and after policy changes were implemented, "show substantial declines in police shootings, woundings and killings," according to the institute's report. The policy changes followed similar lines in the three cities studied, New York, Atlanta and Kansas City: restricting police to shooting only in defense of life or at an escaping

suspect who is armed and dangerous.

The study said, however, that of greater importance than the formal "fleeing felon" policy which many other cities adhered to was the "informal" message police executives "communicated about the disciplinary process."

In one example cited, the Los Angeles Police Department received extensive criticism in the press over the shooting of a black woman on welfare in a dispute regarding non-payment of a utility bill. Although the shooting was legally justified — a knife was thrown at two police officers at close range — the department made it known that if any officer got into a shooting that "looked bad" he could expect little help from the department.

Police shootings had been on the decline when the incident occurred and they continued to decline for the next three years.

While police training on the use of deadly force had traditionally been limited to target practice, during the 1970's, stricter shooting policies led to increased training on the ethical and legal issues concerning deadly force. In addition, elaborate simulations became the norm for deadly force training in many cities, using shoot/don't shoot situations in which police trainers acted as criminals and innocent parties ap-

peared suddenly in a series of rooms and hallways of a mock apartment building.

Improved training was often reinforced with a strengthened disciplinary review of shootings, according to the report. In the early 1970's, it was noted, many departments had homicide detectives conduct a few interviews after a police killing "as a pro forma criminal investigation to reach a ruling of justifiable homicide."

In 1972, however, the New York City Police Department created a system in which shooting events were reviewed from an administrative standpoint to see whether departmental policy or standards of good judgment had been violated, said the study. The department placed high-ranking officials on the Firearms Discharge Review Board "to review every police shooting and see whether any administrative action should be taken."

Some cities also augmented the disciplinary process by offering psychological services to officers who had used their guns, the study said.

Sherman and Cohn suggested that much of the shift in policy, training and discipline regarding deadly force could be attributed to civil litigation over police shootings. According to the

study, the threat of municipal bankruptcy — which has hit several smaller cities — and the need in many large cities to pay millions of dollars in damages to police shooting victims or their survivors provided a "strong incentive" for city governments to keep standards and practices with respect to deadly force at "state-of-the-art" levels.

In addition, the study said, the psychological trauma police officers undergo when involved in shootings or in litigation "may well be a powerful reason for the dramatic decline in citizens killed by big-city police."

The study attributed much of the aggregate decline in police killings to the killing of fewer blacks.

While the institute's survey could not obtain any data on the race of citizens killed, data obtained from an unpublished study by the National Urban League study indicated that the overall rate of blacks killed between 1970 and 1979 in those cities dropped by half while the overall rate of whites killed changed very little during the decade.

The Urban League based its data on police reports to the FBI on justifiable homicides by police officers in 54 cities of more than 250,000 population.

The overall rate of blacks killed  
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## Cellular phones have Dallas PD's number

A Dallas police officer's ability to call for an ambulance directly from his patrol car using a cellular car phone helped save the life of a woman who had committed a hit-and-run while desperately trying to reach a doctor before lapsing into a diabetic coma.

Said Capt. R. D. Stone: "The ambulance personnel were able to reach her in time and bring her back around. It could have been a catastrophe."

Stone pointed to the incident, one of numerous success stories, as a "glittering example" of how effective cellular phone technology can be in police work.

It was Stone, commander of the police department's research and development division, who came up with the idea of using cellular phones in squad cars and in SWAT team vehicles after reading about an experiment in St. Petersburg, Fla., where officers used lap computers for calling in reports. Twenty-five phones were loaned to the Dallas police for a six-month experiment.

Cellular phones, which have been growing in popularity among harried businessmen who need to stay in touch while on the road, have none of the standard telephone wires or cords. They work by dividing a metropolitan area into different geographic sections called cells. Each cell, which uses its own low-power transmitter, has a radius of approximately four to eight miles.

When a person uses a cellular phone, the call is connected via the transmitter to a central computer, explained Meg Tozier, a marketing spokesman for MetroCell Cellular Telephone Company, the Dallas firm that

supplied the phones. The mobile telephone switching office (MTSO) switches it to conventional phone lines, and as the caller drives from one cell to another, computers at the MTSO determine the location of the nearest transmitter and automatically transfer the call from one transmitter to the next.

"What you get is a clear, noise-free telephone line that sounds just like a phone in a home or office," Tozier said.

According to Capt. Stone, the marriage of cellular phone to Dallas's computerized offense reporting system was one made in heaven.

"For many, many years, our arrest and offense reporting have been computerized and when they are called in to a central location via telephone, they are entered into the computer immediately by clerks," he said. Police had been required to use a phone, either a pay phone or a phone on their beat, to call in any arrest or offense violation information.

While the department's computerized system is "revolutionary," said Stone, the constant phone calling ate deeply into man-hours. One of the objectives of the cellular-phone experiment, said Stone, was to remedy that problem. "It was just a natural marrying of these two ideas," he said.

During the course of the experiment, Stone said, the department recovered more than 3,500 man-hours.

The police department also wanted to assess the effectiveness of cellular-phone technology in such major incidents as a barricaded persons or stolen car

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## Shafting drug users:

# Drug history detectable in hair

Had the fairy-tale character Rapunzel been an illegal drug user, letting down her long, blonde hair would probably not have gotten her out of her tower prison. In fact, evidence obtained from her golden tresses might have kept her locked up on drug charges for quite a long time.

The evidence is derived through a procedure that allows forensic scientists to trace the use of cocaine and other illegal drugs over a period of several years through hair samples. The process was used in a criminal case for the first time earlier this year.

One of the pioneers of the process, Dr. Fredrick P. Smith, noted that drug metabolites stay in the hair and like rings on a tree, a single hair shaft can prove that a person has used amphetamines, cocaine, barbiturates and heroin or other opiates for an extended length of time.

Smith, an associate professor and director of the graduate program in forensic science at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, joined fellow associate professor Ray Liu in describing the technique in an article en-

titled "Cocaine Detection in Perspiration Stains, Menstrual Blood Stains and Hair," which was published in the October issue of the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*.

To perform the test, a hair sample is washed repeatedly to remove any external contaminants. The sample is then cut into pieces, pulverized and placed in a saline solution of 0.85 percent sodium borocetyl sulfate, which will remove the drug from the hair. Once the sample has been dried and filtered, it is subjected to radioimmunoassay tests which are inexpensive and can be done quickly, according to Liu.

If no drugs are detected by that test, that is usually "the end of it," Liu said. If drugs are detected, the sample might be subjected to a gas chromatography mass spectrometry test as a confirmatory measure, he said.

The procedure was used for the first time in a criminal case in Kodiak, Alaska, to discredit a woman who had accused her boyfriend of rape. According to Smith, who performed the test,

there was no hard evidence to substantiate the accusation. In an effort to discredit the plaintiff, a hair sample was tested and found to contain cocaine metabolites, which contradicted the woman's claim of never having used the drug.

In addition to the test's value in ascertaining an individual's drug history, said Smith, the test can also be performed without fear of violating the Fourth Amendment.

"Urine and blood tests require that one consciously submit to them," Smith said. On the other hand, he observed, if a person touches something and leaves fingerprints, there is no law that bars police from dusting for fingerprints.

"I would suggest to you that if hair falls out of your head — and about 50 hairs fall out of your head a day — and if someone were to pick up those hairs, it would fall into the same category," he said.

The procedure is not likely to replace blood or urinalysis testing too quickly, however. The procedure is complicated, Smith  
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# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**DELAWARE** — New Castle County police are trying to get rid of 136 guns confiscated in various investigations. They say they'll try to swap with gun dealers in exchange for guns police officers can use.

Youthful first offenders facing minor charges in Wilmington will be tried by juries of 10 high school seniors under a new program. The jurors get social studies credit for their service.

**MARYLAND** — Attorney General Stephen Sachs ruled last month that mandatory drug testing of state employees was an unconstitutional violation of the Fourth Amendment's ban on unreasonable searches. Sachs also said that a state worker could not be fired solely because a drug test came back positive.

Baltimore County police plan to begin using under-age police cadets to nab bar and liquor store owners selling alcohol to minors.

**NEW JERSEY** — Police Chief R. Douglas Holmes of Camden was suspended without pay last month amid charges of perjury and insubordination. Holmes, police chief since 1983 and a member of the department for 36 years, called the charges a politically-motivated pretext for removing him from his job.

**NEW YORK** — New York City did the police-executive shuffle last month, as three top cops got new assignments. Assistant Chief Daniel F. Sullivan was promoted to Chief of Inspectional Services, succeeding John Guido, who retired on Oct. 15. Sullivan had been commander of the internal affairs division under Guido. Named as the department's Chief of Personnel was James J. P. Trainor, who had been head of the office of management analysis

and planning. Succeeding Trainor is Insp. Raymond W. Kelly, a Harvard graduate described by fellow cops as the "ultimate straight arrow."

Crime in the New York City subways jumped 25.4 percent in August compared to the same period last year. The number of grand larcenies in the subways rose 37.5 percent, including a 100-percent increase in purse snatchings and a 55-percent increase in chain snatchings. Police officials say the crime increase may be due in part to increased use of crack, the potent cocaine derivative.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Nine current and former Philadelphia police officers and 18 alleged bookmakers were indicted on various charges last month following a two-year undercover investigation. The nine officers were said to have operated a protection racket for bookmakers since 1981 and received up to \$1,000 a month in bribes.

A study group in Pittsburgh has recommended that the number of police officers be cut from 1,128 to 1,050 and that the number of civilian police employees be increased from 50 to 204. The report also urged that the city's nine police districts be consolidated into three.

**RHODE ISLAND** — Police in Woonsocket have been forced to drop a Crime Stoppers program that paid citizens for tips on unsolved crimes. There were not enough volunteers to man phone banks.

**ALABAMA** — Police Officer Frank Dunn of Birmingham was killed last month after a tractor-trailer ran over his patrol car. Dunn's police dog was also killed

in the accident. Dunn is the second officer from the North Precinct killed in a traffic accident within a month. The driver of the truck was charged manslaughter.

**GEORGIA** — Vacations and days off for police in Toccoa were cancelled after a rash of break-ins and three rapes in six weeks. Police Chief Ron Shirley said the no-leave policy would stick until the cases are solved.

**MISSISSIPPI** — Following the gang-related deaths of two teenagers in three months, police in Jackson have set up a six-man task force to try and keep gangs under control and crack down on firearms violations.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — Police Chief Joseph E. Masten of Winston-Salem has announced his plans to retire in December after 39 years with the force. Masten is 61.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — Sheriff Jimmy Gable of McCormick County was found guilty last month of embezzling U.S. Treasury checks in 1984.

## Midwest

**ILLINOIS** — A Youth Alternative anti-gang program in Rockford was shut down last month due to lack of funding. The program had been in existence for 18 months.

The Chicago Police Department will be allowed to hire 250 more officers next year for foot patrols.

**KENTUCKY** — The one-man police force in Brownsville, out of business since May, won't be revived despite residents' concerns about protection. Town officials cited the high cost of liability insurance for their decision.

## Southeast

A Jefferson County circuit judge ruled last month that a portion of the state's death-penalty law is so vague as to be unconstitutional. Judge Jack Mudd ruled on Oct. 1 that the law does not make clear how much of a history of violence is necessary to justify capital punishment. Under current state law, a history of violence is an aggravating circumstance in considering imposition of the death penalty. Other aggravating circumstances include multiple deaths or murder in the commission of a robbery, burglary or rape.

**IOWA** — A police sting operation in Des Moines has recovered \$250,000 in stolen property and led to 60 arrest warrants. Police set up the Do-Rite Cleaning janitorial service as a front for the fencing operation.

**KANSAS** — Wichita County Sheriff Melvin McKellips resigned last month, citing poor health. County Clerk Berneice Gilmore was named acting sheriff.

Concern about prison overcrowding is building after officials said state prisons averaged 62 new inmates per month during the first three months of the 1987 fiscal year. The monthly average was nearly twice the expected level.

**MINNESOTA** — Police in Minneapolis have formed a task force to investigate the unsolved murders of homosexual men in the city. Six have been killed in the past year.

## Plains States

**NEBRASKA** — Police Officer Donald Arp, 31, of Lincoln has been named state police officer of the year. Arp was cited for his compassion for young people.

**WYOMING** — Rawlins Police Officer Bruce Parker, accused of biting a man's ear off during a fight, pleaded not guilty last month to charges of battery. His trial was set for Nov. 24.



**ARIZONA** — Police in Tempe say drug smugglers have begun accepting military arms in exchange for narcotics, because the weapons are more valuable than cash in Mexico.

**COLORADO** — Police in Denver have added soft brown teddy bears to the list of standard patrol-car equipment. The bears

are intended to calm children involved in traffic accidents.

Denver Police Officer Rick Killough is on a roll. Twice in the past year, Killough has played the hero in rescuing people from Denver waterways. Last month he and two teenage boys pulled a 17-year-old boy from a spillway. The youth was treated and released at a local hospital. In November 1985, Killough and Officer Dean Jones rescued a man from his car after the vehicle veered into the South Platte River. The man later died, but the two officers were awarded the police department's Medal of Honor.

**TEXAS** — A San Antonio police officer was indicted by a state grand jury last month on charges of murdering his former partner, in a case clouded by charges that the slain officer had committed violent vigilante acts and was planning to assassinate three city officials. The indicted officer, Farrel Tucker, said he shot Officer Stephen Smith in self-defense. On the day of the shooting, Tucker met with Chief Frank Hoyak, Deputy Chief Robert Heuck and District Attorney Sam Millsap to warn the three that Smith planned to assassinate them. Hoyak has been asked to relinquish his post until the case is concluded.



**HAWAII** — The Honolulu Police Department plans to begin random drug testing for police officers and mandatory tests for members of the narcotics unit. The state's police officers' association endorsed the testing.

**NEVADA** — The number of people in state prison for drunken driving has jumped from 10 in 1983 to 176 this year. A new law makes a one-year prison term mandatory for third-time offenders.

**OREGON** — Former Portland Police Chief Penny Harrington was granted a stress-related disability claim last month. Harrington, who resigned June 1, traced her disability to the appointment of a mayoral commission that called for her replacement. Until she is pronounced fit to return to work, she will \$49,524 for the first year of her disability and \$33,550 a year thereafter for the following three years.

**WASHINGTON** — The State Supreme Court ruled last month that police can stop and search a vehicle if the occupants are suspected of engaging in criminal activity.

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# Congress solves muddle over anti-drug bill

The long-awaited, long-debated Federal anti-drug legislation was approved by the Senate last month as Congress rushed to adjourn, after an unusual parliamentary maneuver allowed the House to submit two versions of the legislation for Senate approval — one containing a death penalty provision and one that did not.

The move was prompted by a threatened filibuster by death penalty opponents in the Senate if such a measure were included in the final bill. The House, unwilling to yield on the death-penalty provision, which would have applied to drug dealers who committed murder, and equally unwilling to be blamed for killing the bill, sent to the Senate two bills that were identical in every respect except for the death penalty provision. The Senate, in effect, was asked to choose, and it opted for the version without capital punishment.

The House approved the twin bills in a 378-to-16 vote. Majority leader Jim Wright of Texas called the legislation "a bipartisan and bicameral approach to the most serious social problem that confronts our country, the menace of

deadly drugs."

The parliamentary procedure, which was devised by both parties, was hailed as the only solution to the impasse that had held up passage of the legislation for more than a month. Although it seemed likely that the Senate would pass the non-death penalty version, the procedure allowed death-penalty advocates to stick to their guns on the issue.

With neither house wanting to risk killing the bill, the anti-drug bill became a political "hot potato," with the legislation passing back and forth between the houses after each had added or eliminated a provision.

When first passed on Sept. 11, the drug bill contained a provision to ease restrictions on prosecutors' use of illegally obtained evidence, if the evidence were seized in good-faith that the seizure was constitutional. That provision was eliminated when the Senate passed the bill on Sept. 30, as was the provision that would have required the President to deploy the military forces necessary to significantly stop the influx of drugs into the country by ship or plane.

The earlier bill would have also

permitted the use of military forces in enforcing drug laws outside of the United States in support of civilian law-enforcement agencies.

While the House yielded to Senate wishes in eliminating those provisions, the death penalty issue remained as an obstacle to the passage of the bill. The provision would have applied to murders committed in the course of a "continuing criminal enterprise." Only major narcotics dealers would have been subject to death penalty.

The House again attached the death penalty provision and passed the bill on Oct. 8. The Senate once again stripped the death penalty and sent the bill back to the House.

With adjournment only days away, the compromise solution was reached by the House leadership and then endorsed by leaders of both parties in both houses.

Michigan Democrat Dale E. Kildee, who presided over the House at the final vote, observed that the House had "concurred in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment, with an amendment."

The \$1.7-billion bill will appropriate money for a multifaceted attack on drug use and trafficking. Federal, state and local law-enforcement efforts against drugs will be enhanced, as will drug treatment and education programs. The bill will also encourage international cooperation with the United States on

fighting drugs. It is expected to be signed by President Reagan.

The final version of the bill increases most existing penalties for Federal drug crimes and alters the penalties for adults who either use a juvenile to sell drugs or who sell drugs near a school.

The bill originally called for mandatory life imprisonment and a \$3-million fine for any second offender who sold, manufactured, grew or possessed illegal substances within 1,000 feet of a public or private school or college.

The bill now stipulates that an adult who uses a juvenile to sell drugs will receive twice the penalty — a maximum of 30 years and a fine of up to \$500,000 — that would otherwise be imposed. An adult selling drugs near a school would receive three times the existing penalty.

The bill also provides law-enforcement grants to the states totalling \$230 million a year for each of the next three years, and a prohibition on the manufacture of designer drugs.

Trade sanctions will also be imposed on countries that fail to cooperate with American anti-drug efforts. According to Reagan Administration officials, once the President signs the bill, the new law will automatically suspend half the foreign aid to every drug-producing country for the current fiscal year.

If by March 1 the President does not formally certify that a country has made a significant dent in eliminating its narcotics

production, then the aid will be reallocated elsewhere. In addition, the United States would end its support for loans to offending countries from international development banks and would suspend preferential trade agreements.

Even if the President has certified that a country has made significant progress in reducing drug production, Congress can override that decision with a joint resolution of disapproval. Any member of the Senate or the House can call for a vote within 30 days after certification. However, the President may decide to provide aid despite a Congressional vote of disapproval, according to the bill, if the President can demonstrate that "overriding vital national interests require the provision of such assistance."

Two hundred million dollars in Federal grants has been allocated for anti-drug education programs to be run by state governments, local educational agencies and colleges and universities for the current fiscal year, along \$260 million more for each of the next two years.

A spokesman for Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) said the money will be allocated on the basis of the number of school-age children in each of the states. In addition, \$241 million is provided this year for a state drug treatment programs.

Money to finance the bill was made by making cuts in other Federal programs and adding to the existing budget deficit.

## FBI, BJS agree to disagree on US crime rate for 1985

A modest disagreement has unfolded between two Federal agencies as to the level of crime in the United States, with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Justice Statistics recently releasing conflicting reports on the crime rate for 1985.

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, which charts and analyzes only those offenses reported to police, crime rose by 4.6 percent in 1985 and by 8 percent during the first half of 1986 — the biggest increase in six years.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, whose data-collection methods differ sharply from the FBI's, reported that crime fell by 2 percent from 1984 to 1985.

BJS surveys more than 100,000 people twice a year and then estimates the number of crimes, reported or unreported, committed nationwide.

Some believe that the difference in the methods used to assess the level of crimes may be responsible for the contradictory reports.

According to James Fyfe, an associate professor of justice at American University, the BJS statistics are "probably a more accurate reading" on the actual level of crime in the country. The FBI's reported increase, he said, could be due to more people reporting crimes of domestic violence.

Marvin Wolfgang, a criminologist at the University of Pennsylvania, likewise suggested the possibility that more people are willing to report crimes to the police.

According to the FBI report for the first half of this year, violent crime increased by 12 percent and property crime rose by 7 percent in comparison to the first six months of 1985. The biggest increase in violent crimes, 13 percent, was recorded in the South, followed by the West with a 6 percent increase. Violent crime rose by 5 percent in the Northeast and by 4 percent in the Midwest.

Crime rose more sharply in urban areas, with an increase of 12 percent in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population. Reported crime rose by 9 percent in suburbs and by 3 percent in rural areas.

Nationally, robberies and motor-vehicle thefts led the crime increase, with hikes of 11 percent. Murder and burglary were up 8 percent, with larceny rising 7 percent, rape 2 percent and arson 1 percent.

According to the FBI, the amount of major crime reported to police has been on the rise for the last 18 months. In contrast, BJS reports indicate that crime levels fell last year to their lowest point in 13 years.

According to BJS director Steven Schlesinger, surveys consistently show that two-thirds of all household and personal crimes and about half of all violent crimes are not reported to the police.

BJS statistics show that about 200,000 fewer violent crimes were committed in 1985. The number of rapes fell by 23 percent to 138,000 and the number of aggravated assaults fell by 100,000 to 1.6 million.

### Pulling in the reins:

## FBI limits drug-case activity

FBI Director William H. Webster's plan to refocus the bureau's efforts away from drug investigations that concentrate primarily on local needs has apparently ruffled the feathers of some local law-enforcement officials.

Webster has reportedly directed the 59 FBI field offices to bring to a close numerous drug cases that do not fall into newly defined categories designed to give the bureau a "more definitive drug strategy."

According to law-enforcement sources, the FBI will either close the investigations or turn them over to the Drug Enforcement Administration or state and local police.

Webster's 15-page directive, which encourages closer coordination with the DEA and the increased use of forfeiture proceedings, surveillance techniques and wiretaps, limits all future FBI drug cases to those involving La Cosa Nostra/Sicilian Mafia, Colombian or South American drug trafficking organizations, Mexican drug trafficking rings, major national outlaw motorcycle gangs and major Oriental organized crime groups.

"What they did was put the

FBI out of the dope business in Columbus, Ohio," said Capt. Robert M. Cathey, head of the Columbus police narcotics division. While several FBI agents have maintained that the directive will not really create a problem, Cathey and other law enforcement officials contend that

while Columbus and other cities may not have major organized crime networks as defined by Webster's directive, they still have problems with major drug organizations, some of which may be supplied by the major organized crime networks.

"What's ridiculous about it is, in order to work a Colombian connection, you have to start someplace," said Cathey. "You've got to work at the level of opportunity and work up the chain...but they've raised the priorities so high in Columbus, it just put them out of business."

FBI investigators maintain that major crime groups like La Cosa Nostra have always been priority cases. "I think some people, when they first saw this thing, overreacted a little bit and thought it was going to cause a problem, but it didn't," said

Joseph E. Griffin, special agent in charge of the Northern District of Ohio.

Calling cocaine the most widespread, significant drug problem in the United States, Webster identified New York, Los Angeles and Miami as the main trafficking cities for the drug. San Francisco, Atlanta, San Diego, Houston, Boston and Chicago were said to be "second-level" cities in that respect.

Although the FBI directive is said to give field office supervisors unusual authority to respond to drug problems unique to their area, it also limits the options to assigning agents to work on state or local task forces, providing legal or technical support, and providing tips to state and local authorities, according to a report in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Webster's directive asserts that the DEA, along with state and local authorities, are the first line of defense in the majority of drug cases.

However, said Cathey, the DEA's presence in Columbus and other cities is either nonexistent or sporadic, overwhelming state and local police with drug-enforcement responsibilities.



# People and Places

## In art as in life

Johnnie Mae Gibson, the first black female agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, got a chance to see herself portrayed in a television movie about her life, after 10 years of portraying such characters in her career with the bureau as an art appraiser, a socialite and a nightclub singer.

Before joining the agency in 1976, Gibson was a high school gym teacher and then, because of boredom, became a police officer in Albany, Ga. "She's aggressive, a go-getter," said Wilma Griffen, a police detective in Albany and a friend of Gibson's.

"My gender has been very beneficial to me during my 10-year career with the FBI," said Gibson. "I have been able to penetrate certain situations in solving crimes that would have been much tougher for one of my male counterparts to do," she said.

Gibson, who now works in the agency's press office in Washington, D.C., has a daughter. Her marriage to a college sweetheart was a casualty of her pursuit of her FBI career, according to the TV movie that was shown on Oct. 21.

Preliminary Nielsen ratings suggest that the TV movie may itself have been a casualty, falling far short of the audience drawn by the third game of the 1986 World Series.

An FBI supervisor since 1981, the 37-year-old Gibson says she misses the street action. "I'm going back to the streets in about two months," she said, "leaving all the administrative duties behind me."

## Sheriff's Vietnam

By likening the Reagan Administration's war on drugs to the Vietnam War, Sheriff Dick Kienast of Pitkin County, Colo., has unwittingly touched off his own war with residents hollering for his recall. The charge: Kienast is soft on drugs.

Kienast drew criticism from citizens' groups after his refusal to force a cocaine-addicted deputy to reveal his drug sources. The controversy was exacerbated in part, Kienast said, by the growing rhetorical intensity of the Presi-

dent's war on drugs. "I think it's a new Vietnam and we're pouring more and more money into it and it's a losing battle," he said.

Kienast maintains that arresting drunken drivers is a higher priority for his department than busting drug dealers. Insisting he is not soft on drugs, Kienast agrees there is a drug problem, but says "every society throughout history has had psycho-active drugs, and I'm including caffeine, nicotine and alcohol," he said.

Protesters at a rally last month complained that Kienast's views on drugs set a bad example for children. Kienast, a father of five, strongly disagrees. "I hope, think and believe it sets a good example for their kids to recognize that everyone is human including the cops," he said.

Kienast refused to prosecute the deputy and will not participate in undercover investigations conducted by Federal agents. Such probes, he believes, are dishonest. "I participated in an undercover investigation [in 1972] and we almost had two civilians shot that night," he said. "That made me take a hard look at it."

The deputy was allowed to remain on the force after seeking treatment for alcohol and cocaine addiction. Kienast said that police departments across the country have officers with similar problems.

Kienast, who holds a master's degree in theology from Notre Dame University, calls himself a philosopher-sheriff. He will not be seeking re-election after 10 years in office and says he plans to sail around the world "for a couple of years" after turning in his badge.

## Porch patrol

Matt Peskin, who has perhaps done as much for outdoorsmanship as the National Wildlife Federation, has been selected as one of ten winners of the 1986 National Crime Prevention Awards.

Peskin, executive director of the National Association of Town Watch, is the driving force behind the National Night Out program, which draws millions of Americans to their porches and front lawns each year in a grass roots crime-prevention effort.

The National Crime Prevention Council recognized Peskin for his work, in addition to honoring other winners representing state

programs, volunteers, practitioners, the media, communities. The council also presented special recognition awards to the Naval Investigative Service and the New York City Police Department.

In addition to Peskin and the National Association of Town Watch, the 1986 winners are: Jim Murdaugh, director of the HELP STOP CRIME! program for the Florida Attorney General's office; George Landry, director of the Texas Institute of Criminal Justice Studies; Paula Broxmeyer of the volunteer group L.I.A.S.O.N. Inc. in Mineola, N.Y.; Venicia Bowers of the Provost Marshal's Crime Prevention Unit at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; the Far East Network at the Marine Corps Air Station in Iwakuni, Japan; Police Chief Pat Minetti and the Hampton, Va., Police Department, and the U.S. Army base at Fort Polk, La.

For his part, Peskin was as much honored as honoree in recent weeks. On the heels of his award from the crime-prevention council, Peskin announced that the city of Pittsburgh had been chosen as the top "National Night Out 1986" area. An award was presented in the office of Mayor Richard Calliguri on Oct. 16, followed by a reception honoring local volunteers and participating organizations.

"We felt it was time to begin to salute those cities with outstanding Night Out citywide campaigns," said Peskin. "Pittsburgh's Night Out was really a first-class effort involving all levels of the community. For one night, Pittsburgh became 'one big, united neighborhood' and that's what crime prevention is all about."

The 1986 Night Out, which took place on Aug. 12, involved 4,720 communities in 49 states. Peskin estimated that 16.5 million people took part nationwide.

## The test of time

Officers who know former Boston Metropolitan Police Capt. Gerald Clemente suspect that the cop with a criminal's conscience will use his position as a government informant in the same way he used the auspices of his police authority — for his own interests.

Clemente, who was recently sentenced to 30 to 40 years for planning and directing a \$1.5-million burglary of the Depositor's Trust Co. in Medford, Mass., in 1980, pleaded guilty last month to Federal racketeering charges after admitting to stealing police entrance and promotional exams and altering some test results.

Clemente could be sentenced to 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine in connection with the racketeering charge.

Assistant United States Attorney A. John Pappalardo has

recommended, however, that as part of a plea bargaining agreement, Federal District Judge William G. Young sentence Clemente to a term that would be served concurrently with the state prison term he received for the bank burglary. Clemente's information, said the U.S. Attorney's office, is "extremely valuable."

Young has advised Clemente that he could impose a sentence that would force him to serve additional time. "I could give you 20 more years," the judge said.

Clemente's agreement with the prosecution would allow him to enter the Justice Department's Witness Protection Program and be moved to another prison facility if he requests. In addition, the prosecution agreed not to oppose any move to reduce Clemente's sentences.

According to Pappalardo, Clemente outlined the Government's case against nine of the defendants remaining from the group of 11 who were indicted in connection with the test thefts last July. Clemente provided "hands-on, direct evidence" against others who were involved in "rampant corruption," he said.

Pappalardo said the Government had tried for at least eight years to obtain indictments but had been unable to do so until Clemente decided to cooperate and become a state witness at the trial.

Pappalardo said that while Clemente was with the Metropolitan Police in 1976, the former captain illegally obtained a key to the offices of the Massachusetts Department of Personnel Administration.

Through 1984, Pappalardo said, Clemente and a co-defendant, former Medford police sergeant Thomas K. Doherty, engaged in a racketeering enterprise whereby stolen Civil Service exams were sold and some scores were altered.

Doherty is serving an 18-to-20-year sentence for the attempted murder of Joseph P. Bangs, a retired Metropolitan Police sergeant who has also been implicated in the scandal. Doherty received a concurrent 18-to-20-year sentence for his role in the Medford bank heist.

## Out of pocket

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has denied its past president, John J. Norton, reimbursement for expenses charged to the organization over an 18-month period. In addition, the organization's Board of Officers has appointed a three-member panel to investigate a number of issues that were raised in relation to some of Norton's actions and the requirements of the association's constitution.

Norton, who was fired last

month as Pittsburgh's director of public safety, charged \$1,829 on an IACP credit card between April and July 1985 while he was interviewing for the Pittsburgh position. Norton claimed that he was forced to use the IACP credit card because he was "flat broke."

To date, \$1,092 of the expenses Norton charged has been repaid to the organization. During the final days of his tenure in Pittsburgh, however, Norton was accused by city controller Tom Flaherty of double-billing the city and IACP. Flaherty has withheld from Norton some \$3,200 in reimbursements, which includes the expenses charged to IACP.

The IACP's executive director, Jerald R. Vaughn, has denied Norton reimbursement for \$931 in expenses incurred on a trip to Seoul, South Korea, because the trip required advance authorization which was not obtained. Norton was also not reimbursed for a trip to San Diego taken in August.

In a related action, the association's Board of Officers appointed a committee to examine issues and questions raised in connection with Norton's actions. The panel consists of IACP fifth vice president Richard Dotson, Chief of the Louisville, Ky., Police Department; IACP second vice president Charles D. Reynolds, chief of the Dover, N.H., Police Department, and Commissioner James E. Smith of the California Highway Patrol, who is general chairman of IACP's Division of State and Provincial Police. The three are expected to report their findings and recommendations at the next meeting of the IACP Executive Committee in November.

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## What They Are Saying

"[We] concurred in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment, with an amendment."

Rep. Dale E. Kildee (D-Mich.), on the wrangling that led to passage of the new anti-drug legislation. (3:3)



# Confronting witnesses, right to speedy trial

As the 1988-87 term of the Supreme Court — the first under Chief Justice William Rehnquist



## Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

— goes about the business of accepting or rejecting cases for review, we continue our own review of the major criminal justice decisions issued during the 1985-86 term under Chief Justice Warren Burger.

In this installment, we look at cases involving the right to confrontation of witnesses and the right to a speedy trial.

**Harmless error?**  
*Delaware v. Robert E. Van*

*Artsdall*, 54 L.W. 4347 (April 7, 1986).

The defendant was convicted of murder, but his conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court of Delaware because of an improper restriction of defense counsel's cross-examination, which was intended to show bias on the part of a witness named Fleetwood. The requested cross-examination related to the dismissal of a criminal charge against Fleetwood (being drunk on the highway) after he had agreed to speak with the prosecutor about the murder.

The state argued that the error of restricting cross-examination was harmless since Fleetwood's basic testimony was cumulative in nature and unimportant. The Delaware Supreme Court cited *Davis v. Alaska*, 415 U.S. 308 (1974), in finding that the denial of cross-examination was a *per se*

error not subject to the harmless error exception.

On certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Delaware court's ruling was vacated and the case remanded.

In an opinion by Justice Rehnquist, the Court observed that *Davis* did not really mean that failure to allow cross-examination would necessitate an automatic reversal. He pointed out that in the *Davis* case the testimony in question was critical to the state's case.

"Accordingly," he wrote, "we hold that the constitutionally improper denial of a defendant's opportunity to impeach a witness for bias, like other Confrontation Clause errors, is subject to *Chapman* harmless-error analysis (*Chapman v. California*, 386 U.S. 18). The correct inquiry is whether, assuming that the damaging potential of the cross-examination were fully realized, a reviewing court might nonetheless say that the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt."

The factors to be considered, the Court held, include the importance of the witness's testimony, whether the testimony was cumulative, the presence of absence of evidence corroborating or contradicting the testimony of the witness on material points, the extent of cross-examination otherwise permitted, and the overall strength of the prosecution's case.

Justice White concurred in the judgment. Justices Marshall and

Stevens filed dissenting opinions.

### Overlapping confessions

*Lee v. Illinois*, 54 L.W. 4555 (June 3, 1986).

Millie Lee and her co-defendant, Edwin Thomas, both confessed to the police concerning their participation in the murders of Millie's Aunt Beedie and the aunt's friend Odessa Harris. The confessions differed mainly in that Millie's confession indicated that Thomas had stabbed Harris impulsively and Millie stabbed her aunt either in self defense or in the heat of passion. Thomas, on the other hand, confessed that the pair had planned the murders of both victims.

Both confessions were admitted in a bench trial. In finding Lee guilty of both murders, the trial judge specifically relied upon Thomas's confession relating to pre-planning the killings. On appeal, the Illinois Court of Appeals held that *Bruton*, 391 U.S. 123 (1968), was not applicable because the confessions were interlocking. The Supreme Court of Illinois denied review.

On certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Brennan, the ruling was reversed and the case remanded. It was noted that since Thomas did not testify he could not be cross-examined, and that when an accomplice accuses a defendant of a crime, the accusation is presumptively suspect and must be subjected to cross-examination.

Although the confessions

overlapped to a great extent, the divergence was sufficiently significant, in the Supreme Court's view, that there was not sufficient indication of reliability based upon either the circumstances of the confession or the "interlocking character" of the confessions to overcome the weighty presumption against the admission of such unchallenged evidence.

The majority did not rule out the possibility of a harmless-error determination by Illinois courts on remand.

Justices Blackmun, Burger, Powell and Rehnquist dissented on the ground that Thomas was unavailable due to exercise of Fifth Amendment privilege and the Thomas confession bore indications of reliability as being thoroughly opposed to his penal interest and corroborated to a great degree by Lee's confession.

### Dynamite appeal

*United States v. Hawk et al.*, 54 U.S. 4083 (Jan. 21, 1986).

The defendants were captured on Nov. 14, 1975, after an exchange of gunfire, and were charged with possession of firearms and explosives, including 350 pounds of dynamite, 2,600 rounds of ammunition and miscellaneous firearms. Oregon police had destroyed the dynamite in accordance with their usual policy. Consequently, the defendants moved to suppress photographic evidence of the dynamite for lack of examination.

Continued on Page 7

## Crime Stoppers take a tip from concerned public

One of the most welcome trends in law enforcement has been the steady growth in citizens' involvement.



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

The trend is evident in the boom in such crime-prevention programs as Neighborhood Watch and Crime Alert, and it is even more marked in the burgeoning of such crime tipster services as Crime Stoppers and WeTip.

Crime Stoppers is now established in about 600 cities and towns (including 30 in Canada) where citizens are encouraged to inform on criminals. The community's "crime of the week" is publicized in newspaper and radio stories and re-enacted on television, and people who know something about the unsolved crime are invited to call a special police number with a guarantee that they will never be identified. A reward is offered and paid secretly if a criminal is indicted on the basis of the informer's tip.

About 400 local Crime Stoppers groups send statistics on their results to the headquarters of Crime Stoppers International in Albuquerque, N.M., where the first program was started 10 years ago by Greg MacAleese, an Albuquerque police officer. Since 1976, nearly 112,000 cases have been solved by Crime Stoppers tips around the country, according to Jackie Topping, the assistant executive director. Crime Stoppers estimated the value of stolen property and narcotics seized at nearly \$710 million.

The organization claims a 97 percent conviction rate for defen-

dants brought to justice as a result of a Crime Stoppers tip. But, said Ms. Topping, "we don't publicize the totals because the figures we get are low — very, very conservative." This is because 30 percent of the local groups that provide statistics don't have the manpower to track defendants all the way through the court system.

Crime Stoppers International doesn't have a firm figure on the number of local groups, some of which go by such names as Silent Witness and Tip, because they are often started without reference to headquarters. "We often find out about programs that have been going a year or two before we know they exist," Topping said. The program is most popular in Texas, which has 145 local groups. In recent years, some local groups have begun "networking" by asking other affiliates to publicize their cases when they have reason to believe a suspect has fled to another jurisdiction.

A program even older than Crime Stoppers is WeTip, a citizens' crime-reporting service that was started in California in 1972 by Bill Brownell, a retired Los Angeles County sheriff's deputy. WeTip maintains a toll-free hot line number — 800-73-CRIME — that can be called from anywhere in the continental United States to offer information about crime anywhere. Like Crime Stoppers, WeTip guarantees anonymity to callers and offers rewards for tips leading to convictions. The organization is funded by contributions.

In its 14 years of operation, WeTip has received more than 83,000 telephoned tips, according to Ruth Wing, the organization's criminal justice manager. The tips have led to 7,250 arrests and

Continued on Page 13

## Smiles & seriousness mingle as Rehnquist, Scalia are sworn in

By Jonah Triebwasser

It was all smiles and applause in the East Room of the White House in late September when Chief Justice-designate William Rehnquist and Associate Justice-designate Antonin Scalia took their oaths of office.

Forgotten were the acrimony and embarrassment of the confirmation hearings, where many of Justice Rehnquist's past acts were called into question (some wags called the confirmation process a "Rehnquisition"). Instead, Rehnquist placed his left hand on the Bible held by his wife, raised his right hand and repeated the constitutional oath of office intoned by retiring Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Then, in full view of family, friends, colleagues and the entire nation (through a live broadcast by the C-Span cable network), Chief Justice Rehnquist thanked his predecessor for 17 years of distinguished service and thanked President Reagan, who hosted the swearing-in ceremony, for giving him the opportunity to serve the Court and the country as Chief Justice of the United States.

After Justice Scalia took his oath, he applied his well-known wit and charm by thanking not only the President but also his wife, whom he described as "an extraordinary woman...without whom I wouldn't be here, or if I were here, it wouldn't have been as much fun along the way."

### Reagan and the Court

After the pleasantries and ceremony, it was President Reagan's turn to get serious. In the course of his remarks, the President laid down his clear and unequivocal philosophy about the Supreme Court, the Constitution and the impact of those two entities on American life. Noting that the occasion of the swearing-in offered "a good time to reflect on the inspired wisdom we call our Constitution, a time to remember that the Founding Fathers gave careful thought to the role of the Supreme Court," the President offered historical references in support of his view that judicial restraint is of paramount importance in the decisions of the nation's highest court.

"The Founding Fathers were clear on this issue," the President observed. "For them the question

involved in judicial restraint was not — as it is not — will we have liberal or conservative courts? They knew that the courts, like the Constitution itself, must not be liberal or conservative. The question was and is, will we have government by the people?"

"This is why the principle of judicial restraint has had an honored place in our tradition. Progressive as well as conservative judges have insisted on its importance," Reagan said.

The President went on to praise Justices Rehnquist, Scalia and Burger for their commitment to judicial restraint. "All three men understand that the Founding Fathers designed a system of checks and balances, and of limited government," the President said, "because they knew that the great preserver of our freedoms would never be the courts, or either of the other branches, alone. It would always be the totality of our constitutional system, with no one part getting the upper hand. That's why the judiciary must be independent. And that's why it also must exercise restraint."



# Composite art: interviewing the witness

By Frank Domingo  
Third article in a series.

Thus far, we have examined the training of a police composite artist and the furnishing and equipping of a composite art facility. With those elements in place, it is time to direct our attention to the actual work of the composite artist, beginning with the interactions between artist, investigator and witness.

Composite art is a support service, and as such it is the artist's responsibility to assist the case investigator in every way possible. The artist's services may entail a sketch of property or of an individual sought for information only. The most common service, however, is the preparation of a drawing of a perpetrator wanted for the commission of a serious crime.

From the moment the investigator contacts the artist to make an appointment, the artist should attempt to get as much background information as possible about the case and the witness. The investigator, on the other hand, should bring to the appointment any material in his hands that would be helpful in producing an accurate drawing.

The basic information that an artist should obtain from the investigator at the time of the appointment includes: the type of crime; the nature of the witness's involvement; whether the witness was active, passive or inactive, and whether the witness is cooperative or hostile.

## Interviewing the witness

The composite artist's first and main concern should be the witness, since without the cooperation of the witness most cases will skid to a halt. The artist must remember that the witness may have been through very difficult times and needs to be treated with patience, empathy and understanding. To this end, while the artist will be at home in police surroundings, most witnesses — civilians — will be ill at ease in such an environment. If the artist is able to relax the witness he or she will get more information from the witness's memory. (The case investigator can help matters by informing the witness in advance of the amount of time it is likely to take to complete a sketch.)

The artist's personal appearance during the interview can play a role in relaxing the witness. Naturally, the artist should be neat and clean, but a casual rather than business-like appearance may prove helpful in relaxing the witness.

## Easy does it

In addition to creating an air of relaxation, the artist should be working to build up the witness's confidence and self-esteem. A positive attitude on the part of the witness generally offers a greater likelihood of retrieving more information from the memory. It is important for the artist to adjust to each new situa-

tion and to have the ability to understand the witness and how his memory process works.

As part of the process of relaxing the witness, the artist should have the witness sit next to him throughout the interview session. The witness should not sit in front of the artist because doing so might be suggestive and produce a tendency for the witness to describe the artist sitting opposite him.



It may be of help to show the witness an example of a composite and the resulting hit. Seen above, an early composite drawing and a photograph of the serial killer David Berkowitz, known as "Son of Sam." The drawing was made nearly nine months before Berkowitz's capture.



Wide World Photos/New York Police Department

Showing empathy and interest in the plight of the victim, being patient and friendly and showing a sense of humor will all tend to humanize the artist and police work in the eyes of the witness. The artist should explain the procedures to be used and what is expected of the witness. It is important that the artist's language be courteous, using carefully and correctly chosen words. In this respect, the use of police terminology and expressions should be avoided. For instance, do not interrogate the witness; interview him instead.

Being polite, however, does not mean that the artist should allow the witness to control the session.

It is also important to note that, as a general rule — one with very few exceptions — the investigator or anyone else not involved in the crime should not be allowed to participate in the interview. Participation by others may offer unnecessary distractions and improperly influence the witness's perceptions.

To underscore several important points, the artist should:

- ¶ Make the witness feel at home by providing a friendly atmosphere;

- ¶ Show empathy and concern for the witness;

- ¶ Interview, do not interrogate.

## Evaluating the witness

The initial evaluation of the

witness is important in that it allows the artist (at the end of the interview) to assess the composite. If, after the initial evaluation, the artist feels that the witness cannot provide enough information and that an incorrect sketch may result, serious thought should be given to not making the drawing. One bad sketch can adversely affect the investigation and erase a good reputation.

## Verbal pictures

Before the artist has the witness view any photographic references, it may be helpful to have the witness describe the incident and give a verbal description of the individual to be drawn. Normally, this account should be given in private; the presence of a relative or investigator may be distracting. In certain situations, however, it may be wise to have other individuals present, such as

more specific shapes in the reference files.

The artist can experiment to decide which of these common methods (or a combination of them) he prefers to use. Both are valid approaches to preparing the sketch.

## Photo references

In order to remain impartial and to avoid being suggestive, mug shots should be used for photo references. The use of visual aids as a memory enhancer has been viewed as impartial by several lawyers that were consulted. The use of such photos, however, is only intended as a point of reference, to give the artist a starting point for beginning his draft. And, as noted in an earlier installment of this series, the mug shots used should be separated by race, age and sex so that the witness does not have to wade through unnecessary photos.

Psychological tests have suggested that the use of photos to enhance recall can significantly aid the composite artist in a variety of ways.

- ¶ It facilitates witness recall through recognition.

- ¶ Experiments suggest that viewing an entire face is less abstract and more efficient than viewing a page of isolated facial parts. Viewing the face in its entirety allows the witness to recognize the individual parts of the face more easily.

- ¶ An identifying oddity may be remembered through chance observation.

- ¶ Reference photos can be used as technical aids for the artist to establish shadows and highlights.

- ¶ It provides a medium for visual communication between the artist and witness. After the witness has chosen the facial similarities they should be explained to the artist.

If the witness is unable to find facial similarities in the reference files, the artist must attempt to render the composite drawing without visual aids. This, of course, means that the artist must be familiar with facial anatomy, proportion and contrasting. If the artist does not have such familiarity the final drawing will tend to be crude.

## Leading the witness

Leading the witness — asking questions that suggest an answer — can be both proper and improper. It is often necessary to lead in order to guide the witness. There is, however, the danger that the questioner may elicit improper answers by his suggestion. When photographic references are not used the artist should employ an extra measure of caution and make certain that his choice of words and his line of questioning are not suggestive and do not lead the witness. Asking questions that suggest answers may imperil the legal validity of the answers and

Continued on Page 15



# Killings by, of police in sharp drop since '70

Continued from Page 1

by police in 1979 was 1.4 per 100,000 population, down from 2.8 in 1971.

In addition, the study said, the 50-percent reduction in the rate of blacks killed occurred at a time when the number of black arrestees changed very little. The percentage of black arrestees for Part I offenses dipped from 39 percent in 1972 to 35 percent in 1979 in all cities, large and small. Moreover, the FBI reported a change of only 2 percentage points for the proportion of blacks arrested for all offenses — from 27 percent in 1971 to 25 percent in 1979.

The study contends that the influence of black political power has been an important factor in restraining police shootings and continues to remain a source of pressure for such restraint.

According to National Urban League findings, one of the most significant factors in reducing police killings has been the election of a black mayor. During the early 70's, for example, both Detroit and Atlanta elected black

mayors who had campaigned against police shootings. In both cases, said the Crime Control Institute, a dramatic reduction in the number of citizens killed by police ensued.

In addition, it was suggested, a rising number of black voters has forced mayors, regardless of race, to restrict police killings. "While mayors vary in their degree of influence over police practices," said the institute's report, "even constitutionally weak mayors have been able to push successfully for fewer police killings of citizens."

Although the study concludes that a dramatic change in the police culture has taken place since the early 70's, police practices still vary widely from city to city, with each having "different discretionary patterns of shooting citizens."

During the period from 1980 to 1984, for example, police in Jacksonville, Fla., accounted for 1 out of every 13 intentional homicides, while police in Honolulu accounted for 1 out of 227 homicides during the same

period.

One of the report's key findings, however, is that officers kill only rarely. While television portrays a police killing every few minutes, in reality a New York City police officer would have to work about 694 years before he would be expected to kill someone, based on statistics from 1980-1984. During that same

period, said the report, a Milwaukee police officer would have to work an average of 1,299 years and a Honolulu officer

would have to wait 7,692 years. Even in Jacksonville, Fla., which was ranked number one in police killings between 1980 and 1984,

the average officer would have to work 139 years before being expected to kill someone, said the report.

Due to discrepancies in the way many cities report the number of citizens killed, the Crime Control Institute report urged that a national reporting system be established using standard definitions.

"We have a national reporting system for executions, and for police killed by citizens, but not for persons killed by police," said Sherman. "Hence, we are unable to answer many important questions, such as the circumstances surrounding police-caused deaths, the armament and age of the decedents, their criminal and mental health history, and other issues with major policy implications."

Citizens Killed by Police per 100,000 Population  
1980-1984

City	Mean Rate	Rank
Akron, Ohio	.084	50
Albuquerque, N.M.	.286	39
Atlanta, Ga.	.911	6
Austin, Tex.	.599	19
Baltimore, Md.	.328	34
Birmingham, Ala.	.775	9
Boston, Mass.	N.A.	N.A.
Buffalo, N.Y.	N.A.	N.A.
Charlotte, N.C.	.496	22
Chicago, Ill.	.691	15
Cincinnati, Ohio	.366	32
Cleveland, Ohio	.669	16
Columbus, Ohio	.746	13
Dallas, Tex.	1.069	3
Denver, Colo.	.820	8
Detroit, Mich.	.747	12
El Paso, Tex.	.089	49
Fort Worth, Tex.	.447	30
Honolulu, Hawaii	.025	52
Houston, Tex.	N.A.	N.A.
Indianapolis, Ind.	.488	27
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.139	2
Jersey City, N.J.	.267	42
Kansas City, Mo.	.489	25
Long Beach, Calif.	1.032	5
Los Angeles, Calif.	.621	17
Louisville, Ky.	.603	18
Memphis, Tenn.	.760	11
Miami, Fla.	1.043	4
Milwaukee, Wisc.	.249	44
Minneapolis, Minn.	.213	46.5
Nashville, Tenn.	.742	14
Newark, N.J.	N.A.	N.A.
New Orleans, La.	1.294	1
New York, N.Y.	.488	27
Norfolk, Va.	.292	36
Oakland, Calif.	.572	20
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.843	7
Omaha, Neb.	.308	35
Philadelphia, Pa.	.452	29
Phoenix, Ariz.	.271	40.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	N.A.	N.A.
Portland, Ore.	.054	51
Rochester, N.Y.	.493	24
Sacramento, Calif.	.147	48
St. Louis, Mo.	N.A.	N.A.
St. Paul, Minn.	.000	53
San Antonio, Tex.	.261	43
San Diego, Calif.	.392	31
San Francisco, Calif.	.288	38
San Jose, Calif.	.271	40.5
Seattle, Wash.	.358	33
Tampa, Fla.	.488	27
Toledo, Ohio	.226	45
Tucson, Ariz.	.290	37
Tulsa, Okla.	.535	21
Virginia Beach, Va.	.213	46.5
Washington, D.C.	.761	10
Wichita, Kan.	.494	23

Source: Crime Control Institute

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## Supreme Court in review:

# Justices view speedy-trial cases

Continued from Page 5

tion by the defense. The motion was granted and the state appealed.

The indictment was subsequently dismissed when the state was not ready to go to trial while the appeal was pending. The dismissal was appealed, but meanwhile the defendants were

released. Forty-six months later, after numerous appellate proceedings, the indictment was reinstated and the suppression order was reversed. Following remand, the District Court ordered a new indictment on firearms charges. In June and July of 1980 the defendants moved to dismiss the indictment on grounds of vindictive prosecution. The motion was granted for certain defendants and denied for others, whereupon both sides appealed. The defendants were again released on their own recognizance.

Nearly 29 months later, the government appeal was sustained on all issues. The District Court scheduled trial for April 11, 1983, and the government asked for a continuance to May 3. The court then continued the case un-

til May 23, and once again to June 13, but meanwhile dismissed the case for violation of the Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial on May 20, 1983. A divided panel of the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed.

On certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Powell, the ruling was reversed. The Court noted that the period during which the defendants were neither incarcerated nor subject to bail and the time during which charges against them were dismissed should not be weighed against the government for speedy-trial purposes. This was similar to a pre-indictment period of investigation to which the Sixth Amendment does not apply (*U.S. v. MacDonald*, 456 U.S. 1, [1981]).

As to the 90-month delay in respect to various appeals, the Court ruled that the test outlined in *Barker v. Wingo*, 407 U.S. 514 (1972), would apply. As to the reasons for delay, the Court observed, the state's position on appeal was strong. The Court held that many of the defendants' motions to reargue and reconsider were frivolous, as were their peti-

tions for certiorari. The prejudice to the defendants was no greater than to the government, which bore the burden of proof.

In light of these considerations, the Court found no violation of the right to speedy trial. Justices Marshall, Brennan, Blackmun and Stevens dissented.

Coming up...

In forthcoming issues we will continue our review of the last term of the Burger Court and its decisions in the area of criminal justice.

The preparation of these columns has been greatly assisted by the outline of principal criminal cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court during the 1985-86 term, presented by the Hon. Joseph R. Weisberger of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island at the recent American Bar Association convention in New York.

*Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial lawyer in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

## Hair samples used to obtain evidence of long-term drug use

Continued from Page 1

noted, and should be done by an "analytical, competent lab person." It also takes a long time to prepare — a day to a day-and-a-half to run one test, according to Smith.

The test has not been used commercially so far, but Smith estimates that on a commercial basis the procedure's cost would be double or triple that of a blood or urine test.

Although the procedure can detect cocaine use dating back a few years, it cannot accurately determine marijuana usage. Marijuana, Smith said, is not a single substance, but consists of hundreds of different chemical components. Moreover, he observed, hair could be exposed

to marijuana smoke in an environment where it is being burned or an individual might passively inhale the smoke and have it enter his bloodstream unknowingly.

"Marijuana presents a problem," said Smith.

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# Forum

A Swiftian kick in the pants:

## Drug testing, dreg testing, drag testing

By "Societus Protectus"

As the discerning reader will suspect, the author is not a Roman, either ancient or modern. Instead, I have adopted the traditional and honorable device of using a *nom de plume* (or *de guerre*), as did those honorable forefathers who wrote the Federalist Papers under the collective name of Publius. Eschewing any pretension to self-indulgence (Publius II, for instance), I am satisfied that the modest name chosen reflects my intent to return to the original meaning of the Fourth Amendment and to demonstrate its total irrelevance to the critical issue of mandatory drug testing of public employees. Thus, I respectfully disagree with certain Federal judges who shall be unnamed (they know who they are). Indeed, testing has become a national necessity and should — and must — be extended beyond paltry urine samples if this country is to live to see a Constitutional Tricentennial.

Several judicial troglodytes have held that either random or compelled testing of public employees violates the Fourth Amendment, absent particularized suspicion of illicit drug use. But there is nothing in that estimable — though strangely short — Constitutional provision which either requires or even permits this conclusion. Any analysis of the flawed logic of these decisions must commence with the literal language of the amendment itself:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

It is absurd to believe that a urine sample in a cup, when furnished by a public employee, has been either searched or "seized." Indeed, it is clear that such a sample is not a "person," or a "paper" or a "house"; who would even think of it as an "effect" — something you would want to carry around in your pocket? This conclusion would, of course, apply to excremental testing — of which, more later.

1. A careful perusal of the text will show that (a) "unreasonable" is not defined and (b) only searches under warrant are covered (the first clause is general and only serves to introduce the second, because there is no period after "violated"). It may perhaps appear anomalous that the Amendment only covers searches under warrant, and not warrantless searches, but of such anomalies is Constitutional Law made. Thus, any testing program should not — and I emphasize this — refer to warrants at all. Here, if ever, we should respect the wishes of the Founding Fathers.

## Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

### Police need integrity, cooperation

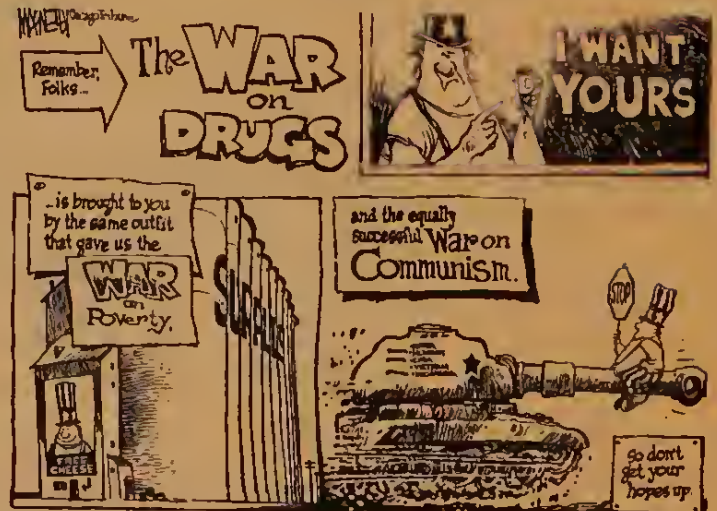
"Top members of the Reagan Administration's war on drugs came to Nashville this week to deliver a message to the nation's police chiefs. It was a message that needs to be heard by many. What these officials said was that the Federal Government and the police can't do it all. They can't combat the problem of drugs alone. And the speakers stressed the necessity for law enforcement integrity and cooperation. Education Secretary William Bennett, calling the drug problem the greatest single threat to the well-being of our children, said the public attitude has been to consider drug enforcement as its least important responsibility. But he said enforcement depends on values and moral guidance that children receive from their earliest years. Attorney General Edwin Meese addressed forcefully one of the most difficult aspects of the problem — the tremendous temptation officers face from the billion-dollar drug trade. Police departments across the nation must demand honesty and strong character in their ranks, he said. Both officials made important points. We must make every effort to insure that those we trust to enforce our laws have the character to resist the temptation drug money holds out. We must depend on those who educate our children to be drug-free and to do their part to keep schools drug-free. And we must all remember that the most effective resistance to drugs comes from homes and neighborhoods."

— The Nashville Banner  
Oct. 8, 1986

### Crime: Let's attack the problem, not ourselves

"Detroit owes to the 5 police officers and the 33 children who have been shot to death in this city so far this year something more than quarrelsome, petty responses. The death of one child or of one police officer ought to be the occasion for anger and concern in a city. This city is not keeping the peace. Twice in recent days, police officers have been killed in the line of duty apparently because citizens thought they had no means of protecting themselves but to shoot first and ask questions later. When people believe their only protection is their guns, civil authority is breaking down. What we need now is a sustained community effort to end this slaughter, to re-establish willingness to rely on the police, to create a community consensus to act decisively against crime. Such a community consensus, though, will not happen unless we stop attacking each other and start attacking the problem. Coleman Young prides himself on being a leader. This community badly needs its leader to lead. If we cannot stop the slaughter, then the city, in the most literal sense, is going to destroy its future. No city can let that happen."

— The Detroit Free Press  
Oct. 15, 1986



In this regard, we should remember the wisdom of Chief Justice Taft who, in the case of *Olmstead v. United States*, held that an intercepted conversation was neither "searched" nor "seized" by a wiretap. There simply was no Fourth Amendment in that case at all. True, Taft believed that a conversation was intangible and ephemeral and not a "thing" capable of being the subject of a search. In contrast, of course, a cup of "mellow yellow" is tangible, if not potable. But the basic principle is the same: no search, no seizure.

Oh yes, there are the quibblers and nit-pickers who will say, "Wait a minute, *Olmstead* was overruled by the *Katz* case in 1967." Assuming that any Warren Court decision is the law — a proposition that will be tested in the next few years — surely we cannot rely on *Olmstead*. But remember, all that *Katz* said was that Fourth Amendment applied wherever one had a "reasonable expectation of privacy." Do we really have that when we run to hidden places to flush down the very substance involved in drug testing? After all, the stuff goes down public pipes and drains (except, perhaps, in certain countries which shall be unnamed). An enterprising police officer can simply station himself at any urinal "outlet" and scoop up the stuff in his own receptacle. "Reasonable expectation of privacy"? I say, come off it. Again, the same would be true of rectal waste — even truer since none of us even want to look at this raw sewage of the human body.

Even if the Fourth Amendment were involved in theory, one of the many exceptions carved out by the courts would be applicable. For instance, the "inevitable discovery" rule postulates that the "fruits" (quaint term, in this context) of an otherwise illegal search will be admitted into evidence if the item would have been found anyway in a future legal search. Although I have no idea (nor does anyone else) of what this doctrine means, certainly it would apply to a product which (a) must inevitably be secreted somewhere, (b) is legally abandoned at the time of excretion or perhaps in the later course of the flow, and (c) is quite outside the grasp — so to speak — of the "disseminator." It must also be remembered that contaminated urine is, in a sense, contraband, and subject to all the wonderful rules regarding warrantless seizures of objects which it is illegal to

possess. For many reasons, fatuous Fourth Amendment arguments simply don't hold water — so to speak.<sup>2</sup>

Context is also important. We aren't talking about some police-state dragnet, but only the testing of 10 million or so public employees. We're only talking about jobs, not crimes. And who would claim that public employees do not subject themselves to special, perhaps peculiar, conditions to obtain or maintain their cushy jobs? As our new Chief Justice once presciently observed, they "must take the bitter with the sweet." In this context, he may know something most of us do not.

Some Bill of Rights junkies may contend that there is a Fifth Amendment "compelled self-incrimination" problem here. Even the Warren Court (hard to believe this) held that only "testimonial utterances" and not physical evidence are within the protection of what might be called the "coward's clause." If anyone can be forced to furnish his footprints, why not his fecal "prints" — but, again, more about that later.

I am troubled, though, by the notion that there is something repellent about the process of urinating on command and then poring over the product to catch signs of guilt. This may be abused by sadistic supervisors in a quite unhealthy manner. So, I would propose something simple and even objective — routine collection of the materials by use of specially designed diapers which would be worn by public employees during job hours and turned over to specially designated monitors at quitting time. This would

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"Societus Protectus" is the *nom de plume* of an author and attorney in the area of constitutional law.

2. Actually, in Supreme Court deliberations, the Fourth is referred to as "frivolous," not "fatuous." The latter term is exclusively reserved for the First Amendment, and was coined by then-Associate Justice Rehnquist while making a paper airplane out of a Playboy centerfold and flying it around the room during deliberations on an obscenity case. It is helpful to keep the nomenclature straight.



No one would be likely to dispute the notion that we live in a fitness-conscious age. It seems that everywhere you turn, there are people walking, running, bicycling or roller skating for fun and exercise. So why, then, should things be any different for American police officers?

The fact is, things are no different. With increasing frequency, cops are walking, biking, scootering and, yes, even roller skating around their beats. There's just one element that separates these patrollers from the legions of civilians who are enjoying the same kinds of locomotion: The police are doing it less for fun and fitness than they are to forge new bonds between themselves and the communities whose safety and well-being are in the cops' hands.

Keeping an approving eye on the resurgence of police foot patrol is Robert C. Trojanowicz, who is director of the National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center at Michigan State University, as well as director of MSU's renowned School of Criminal Justice. The foot patrol center offers a variety of publications and programs to

communities interested in exploring foot patrol for themselves, and provides on-site technical assistance if requested. The center's efforts have borne fruit throughout the country, with well over 200 communities now deploying some form of "community-oriented policing." (Trojanowicz is quick to note that his center's efforts are not solely responsible for all of those programs, but adds that he'd like to think the center had at least a part in sowing the seeds.)

The foot patrol center was founded in 1982 with the help of a \$158,800 grant from the Mott Foundation. The foundation's continuing interest in foot patrol was sparked by the runaway success of a neighborhood foot patrol program begun in 1980 in Flint, Mich. From the experimental program that began with 14 districts of the city, Flint is now blanketed with foot cops in every one of its 64 beats. Crime and calls for service are down, and more importantly, citizen satisfaction is way up — to the point where Flint residents have twice voted to pay higher property taxes to keep their foot officers.

That's not to say that everything is rosy with regard to foot patrol in Flint, or anyplace else, for that matter. Trojanowicz notes that there is often resentment from motorized cops, who think the foot officers have a cushy deal. There can be resistance from police administrators, from local politicians and from residents of certain upper middle class neighborhoods, who feel they're being cheated of their police service.

Trojanowicz, who holds three degrees from Michigan State and has been a member of the faculty there since 1969, doesn't deny the fact that foot patrol works best in densely populated, low income areas. But given the many variations of foot patrol that have sprung up — park and walk, scooter and walk, bicycle, you name it — he exudes confidence that there's a community-oriented policing format for virtually every locality. He's not about to kid you that foot patrol is efficient or a panacea for high crime, or that it will ever replace motorized patrol, but for getting the police back in touch with the community they serve, it appears there's no better approach than getting out the old walking shoes.

**'In response to criticism that foot officers are inefficient and they do not prevent crime, we say you are absolutely correct. The community prevents the crime, and the officer is a catalyst, a coordinator.'**

**Robert C.**

# Trojanowicz

**Director of the National Neighborhood  
Foot Patrol Center and  
Director of the School of Criminal Justice  
at Michigan State University**

**Law Enforcement News Interview  
by Peter Dodenhoff**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** Given the sometimes rocky recent history of foot patrol, what is its current status in terms of acceptance and use?

**TROJANOWICZ:** There are over 220 communities presently that have some form of what we call community policing. Mainly that means foot patrol, but it can also mean an officer parking the car and walking for a period of time. It can mean an officer on a scooter or an officer on a bicycle, or even on horseback — any mechanism that gets the officer in closer face-to-face contact with the public. The foot patrol that we're talking about, and that we've experimented with in Flint and other places, is a different concept from the foot patrol that existed in the 60's and 70's. In the 60's and 70's the major cities had foot patrol, but the officer was, number one, not always the same officer on the beat, number two, the beat was always in the downtown area, and number three, the officer was considered a security or a door-shaker type person — you know, shake the business's doors after hours to see if they're ajar. The idea was that the officer in uniform would scare the criminals away.

The foot-patrol concept that has caught on in the last six or seven years is a different concept. Namely, in

response to the criticism that foot officers are inefficient and they do not prevent crime, we say that you are absolutely correct. The community prevents the crime, and the officer is a catalyst, an educator, a mediator, a coordinator. He helps institute block clubs and neighborhood associations so that people can begin to defend themselves and their property, sort of vigilantism, using the officer as the catalyst to get things going. In addition, this new foot officer is a diagnostician. He or she goes into the neighborhood and diagnoses the strengths and weaknesses, and then helps solve problems. The officer doesn't become a social worker, but rather, as a result of diagnosing the problems, links the problem people to appropriate social agencies. In addition, as I mentioned, that officer is an educator, educating individuals on how to protect themselves, educating businesses on how to protect their businesses.

So the point is that the officer does a lot behind the scenes, whereas the old foot officer was stuck on a street corner to scare people away. Now we have the officer behind the scenes, and these hundreds of neighbors coordinating their activities to be the eyes and ears of their own neighborhoods, and they're the ones who are going to prevent and solve crime.

**LEN:** What were among the factors that led to the transition from the old-style cop-on-the-beat foot patrol to

the dominance of radio motor patrol?

**TROJANOWICZ:** There were a couple of reasons. First of all, the motor car could cover a much larger area. Secondly, the motor car could respond much quicker to calls — although as a footnote, we know that only about three percent of calls are serious enough that the officer needs to be there right away. Thirdly, there was a concern about the officer getting too close to the community on foot, and developing relationships that might lead to corruption and negative activities. So it was felt that it's more appropriate for the true professional to be removed from the community, aloof from the community, and not corrupted by the community. It's pretty much a paternalistic approach — we are the professionals, we will do the problem-solving, you just give us the facts. Jack Webb-type stuff.

What we found as a result of keeping the officer aloof is that this is all good and great — and believe me, foot patrol will never replace motor patrol — but there's one critical element missing. As the officer became aloof, it gave the community an excuse to be apathetic: "Let the officer solve my problems; let the officer be the hired gun." We found that the quality and quantity of information exchanged between the officer and people was greatly depleted, because people weren't all that comfort-

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From Canada to Hong Kong, and all across the United States, police officers are rediscovering the benefits of getting back on their feet to patrol the community.



**'It's a very simple formula: The more contact you have, the more trust is built up, and the more information is exchanged.'**

Continued from Page 9

table in stopping the patrol car unless they call them on the phone. So there was this desire to institute more of a face-to-face contact.

LEN: So the police departments unwittingly hamstrung themselves by not realizing that the move toward motor patrol also moved them away from valuable and necessary community contacts.

TROJANOWICZ: That's right, because information is the lifeblood of police work to prevent and solve crimes. It's a very simple formula: The more contact you have, the more communication results, the more trust is built up, and the more information is exchanged.

LEN: How have police administrators come to grips with their earlier fears that an officer's close contact with the community offered a broader array of temptations for police corruption?

TROJANOWICZ: That is still a possibility, and administrators who start a community policing program do a couple of things. First of all, they have very close supervision by the first-line supervisor. The supervisor will do community checks to see if the officer is doing what he says he is doing. Secondly, the community is really used as the control factor. In other words, if there's corruption, if there's a potential problem as to the officer not performing effectively, there is direct contact with community residents to report that deviant kind of behavior. So control of the police officer is coming from the bottom, i.e., the grass-roots community, rather than control from the top, from the police department. So there's a recognition that corruption can happen, but there are safety valves to oversee it and to make sure that it doesn't happen. And in addition, officers selected for foot patrol are very closely screened. You don't put the problem officer in foot patrol; you put your highly motivated officer.

#### The specialist

LEN: That begs the question of whether foot patrol can be seen as a police specialization, like detective work, for which some officers are suited than others.

TROJANOWICZ: Yes, no doubt about it.

LEN: What would be among the characteristics of the ideally suited foot patroller?

TROJANOWICZ: I'll generalize, since obviously there are exceptions to this, but the most effective foot patroller has at least two years police experience so that they understand the community, the ordinances, the laws. A foot-patrol officer has to be very articulate in communicating, both in written form and orally. In addition, it's helpful if they're outgoing, if they like to interact with the community, if they're comfortable with people and human interactions. It's also useful if they have some kind of formal education, which obviously would increase their writing skills and would also help them get comfortable interacting with the many professionals in the community that they have to deal with, because one of their main jobs, as I mentioned, is linking problems to appropriate resources in the community. They also have to be very aggressive and self-starters, because the function and the role of the officer varies with the neighborhood that he or she is in.

LEN: Regarding the desirability of experience, that brings to mind the New York City Police Department's Neighborhood Stabilization Units, into which all graduates of the police academy are put for foot-patrol purposes as soon as they are on the job. Are you suggesting that such a program might defeat the purposes of an ideal foot-patrol program by putting inexperienced rookies out on foot beats?

TROJANOWICZ: That program is for rookies in the department to get to know the ordinances and to work with a senior officer. New York, in fact, has the largest community patrol officer program, which is a separate program from the Neighborhood Stabilization Units. New York patterned its program after the Flint program. Now over half of the precincts in New York have a foot officer like the one I was talking about.

LEN: Getting back to the ideal foot officer, many departments in recent years have noted with some alarm a decline in the level of physical fitness among police officers. Would these out-of-shape officers be ill-suited to the demands of foot patrol, or could foot patrol perhaps be a curative for their fitness problems?

TROJANOWICZ: Well, it might be a misnomer calling it foot patrol. In Flint and in New York the officer probably walks two hours a day, because they're doing all these other behind-the-scenes things. But in terms of physical fitness, obviously walking two hours a day is going to increase someone's physical fitness, but this also relates to the safety issue. We surveyed foot officers and motor officers and asked them about the safety aspect, and the foot officers feel safer because they feel that since they're in the neighborhoods day after day, week after week, they know the geographical area, they know what buildings to enter when, what alleys to go down and when to call for back-up. They know the good guys and the bad guys in the neighborhood, so they don't have to be defensive with everybody. And they feel the citizens will come to their aid if they're having difficulty.

To give a quick example, a foot officer in Flint was having difficulty with some older teenagers. They were harassing him, trying to get his radio, reaching for his gun. A neighbor heard this and got on his telephone-calling system, because they had a block club that the officer had started, and called all the other neighbors and called for back-up from the police department. The neighbors all turned on their porch lights and put a ring around where the predators were harassing the officer, and they fled real quickly. When we interviewed the neighbors about this later, they said: "That's our officer; you don't mess with our officer. He's one of us."

**'We have veterans of 15 or 20 years who go on foot [and] they like foot patrol because they feel that they are the chief of police of their own neighborhood.'**

#### Money for shoe leather

LEN: Flint was one of the early champions in the recent resurgence of foot patrol. I gather from what you're saying that the police and the public are still very much enamored of the concept?

TROJANOWICZ: Yes, and enamored to the point where they're willing to take money out of their own pockets. The Flint experiment took place from 1980-82. There were 14 foot areas covering 20 percent of the city — a city of 160,000 people. After that three-year experiment, which we evaluated, the people felt safer, they were more involved in block clubs, crime prevention and so forth, and crime was reduced 8.7 percent. Calls for service were reduced 42.3 percent. They were so pleased with their foot patrol that they decided in August 1982 to increase their property-tax millage so that the entire city would be covered by foot patrol. Currently there are 64 foot beats in Flint. In June 1985 that millage was put to the voters for renewal, and by a 2-to-1 margin they voted to continue the increased property taxes so that they could have foot patrol.

Flint is unique from two points. It is the only city that has foot patrol throughout the entire city, and it's the only city that has a special tax millage supporting it.

LEN: Since foot patrol was initially brought in as an experiment in Flint, have they ironed out all the operational wrinkles to it?

TROJANOWICZ: No, they haven't. There is still friction between the motorized division and the foot-patrol

division, although greatly reduced. That's probably the biggest internal problem that any department faces when they institute a foot-patrol program, because the motorized people see it as a program with special privileges, with flexible hours. In other words, each officer on the beat only works 40 hours a week. The beats aren't covered 24 hours a day like in motor patrol, because the officer can deal with a lot of things the following day if he's not on duty one day. And the motor patrol sees the foot-patrol program as having time to interact with people, communicate with people, and the motorized people say "We're running from call to call, we're taking more dangerous calls, we have to work weekends and do shift work." So if this isn't handled tactfully, if there isn't close supervision of the foot-patrol program to make sure the officers are in fact doing what's expected of them, this hostility can be increased.

LEN: That seems rather ironic because foot patrol has been seen at various times and in various places as almost a punitive assignment. What would account for the change in perception?

TROJANOWICZ: In most communities that we work with, the initial reaction of the officers is that if you put me on foot, you're taking my "office" away and you're punishing me. Now the impression is — and we have veterans of 15 or 20 years who go on foot — they like foot patrol because they feel that they are the chief of police of their own neighborhood. They have a lot of status in their neighborhoods, they're viewed as problem solvers, and at the end of the day they can evaluate the problems they've solved so they don't feel that they're caught in a rut. They get to see problems to their completion, whereas in the motor patrol they give it to the investigative division or something else happens to it. They enjoy interacting in groups, giving speeches, and, like I said, they have a great deal of status.

As a footnote to that, communities are initiating foot patrol not for altruistic reasons in most cases. They're doing it out of necessity. Because of decreasing budgets, most police departments are smaller today than they were eight years ago. Therefore, if you don't have as many people to provide the services, the residents have to begin to provide these services themselves or handle the problems themselves, and they have to get involved in the crime-prevention process. So a lot of administrators see this as a way to get them fired up and get them involved because they don't have enough people. And with these decreasing budgets, obviously there are many fewer opportunities for promotions, from first-line supervisor all the way up the line. So officers are saying, "I'm not going to get promoted, so as a good substitute, being placed in a community where I have

status, where I have recognition and job satisfaction, means as much to me as achieving a promotion." So the job satisfaction has been really enhanced.

#### Obstacle course

LEN: Are there any particular community-based obstacles that invariably thwart or complicate implementation of a foot-patrol program?

TROJANOWICZ: They come from about three different sources. The first one is special interest groups, and by that I might mean upper middle class communities that are used to having quick police response for whatever problem they may have: an abandoned car in the neighborhood, a barking dog, problems with kids. There's resistance in some upper middle class communities because they feel that if you start a foot-patrol program — and by the way, foot-patrol programs are usually put in high crime areas, densely populated areas, areas with a lot of kids — that is going to mean that there's going to be a slower response time to what the middle class community thinks are big problems. So there's resistance from that quarter, where they're used to having quick response.

Secondly, there's resistance from political leaders in the community, because what happens often is you get that officer down there, getting to know people on a daily basis, he gets a lot of influence and a lot of informal power, and he begins solving problems that the politician feels he should be solving to get re-elected. So sometimes political leaders aren't all that excited once these officers get ingrained in the community with status.



# LEN interview: Robert Trojanowicz

Thirdly, there's resistance from some traditional police administrators, because they don't understand the difference between this foot-patrol concept and the old approach we talked about before, and they feel that the officers are going to be harder to control and they're going to be interacting in the community and not using the chain of command. They feel that if you give the officers too much latitude and flexibility they're going to abuse it and, if you will, take away some of the power of the police commanders.

**LEN:** I gather from what you're saying that you're likely to find greater police resistance to foot patrol in the administrative ranks than you would among the beat officers themselves.

**TROJANOWICZ:** That's right. In fact, the police unions usually support the concept of foot patrol and community policing.

**LEN:** Could you identify some of the more notable successes with foot patrol?

**TROJANOWICZ:** The first group that I'll give you will be cities that have done an evaluation of foot patrol, and thus have some kind of statistics on it: Flint; Newark, N.J.; Houston; Evanston, Ill.; New York City; Clearwater, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Charleston, S.C.; Baltimore County, Md., and Newport News, Va. Then there are cities that have foot patrol and it seems to be working well: Morristown, N.J.; Milwaukee — although there's some mixed results there and resistance from police and other groups — Edmonton, Canada; Rock Island, Ill.; Richmond, Ind.; Warren, Mich.; North Miami Beach, Fla.; Las Vegas, and McAllen, Tex.

**LEN:** A sample listing like that seems to cut across the board in terms of geographical location and demographic factors. Is there anything in terms of the size the jurisdiction — whether you're talking population or area — that really matters in terms of foot patrol's prospects for success?

**TROJANOWICZ:** No. As I mentioned earlier, it's most successful in neighborhoods with high crime, areas that have dense populations, and areas where there's a high juvenile population, because the juveniles are usually involved in disorder kinds of problems. But beyond that it doesn't matter in terms of geographical area. What some communities are doing, like in Tampa, for example, they're fairly spread out so they use a golf cart-type of three-wheeled automobile. The officer's in the open, but he can get from one spot to another fairly quickly. A lot of these foot-patrol programs will use a vehicle ranging from just a bicycle to a motorcycle to these three-wheeled vehicles. The most practical approach for the future would be the officer parking the squad car for certain periods of time and walking throughout neighborhoods regularly and getting to know people — some kind of combination of motor and foot. Where this has been tried there's resistance from officers because they say, "Well, if I get out of the car the people are going to harass me and I'm going to be unsafe." If you take them out of the car and put them on foot, they resist for a month or two and then they get comfortable with it and they say, "Hey, this is really great."

## Crime and fear of crime

**LEN:** You say foot patrol is better used in high-crime areas, yet a 1981 study in Newark by the Police Foundation said unequivocally that foot patrol does not actually prevent or reduce crime. Why then the relative success of foot patrol where crime is the highest?

**TROJANOWICZ:** The Newark foot officers were the traditional type of foot officers. They weren't the foot officer that we were talking about in Flint — the mediator, the educator, the diagnostician. Secondly, crime statistics are very elusive. Even when I say that in Flint crime went down 8.7 percent, we don't know if it was pushed to adjoining areas. So we've got to be careful with crime stats.

What we find out, though, as we institute a community policing program is that crime increases for the first six months. Why is that? Additional reporting, because people begin to report disturbance or disorder kinds of things. Now they have an officer they can talk to, an officer who'll be back the next day, and they have con-



In the heat of the Florida summer, foot patrol still works. Here, two Fort Lauderdale officers pound their beat in garb appropriate to the weather. Wide World Photo

fidence that the officer's going to solve their problem for them. After the six months, however, we see some decreases in these cities, because the officer, being the educator and being the community mobilizer, first of all he starts solving some of the problems himself. The Smiths and the Joneses get to know each other through the block club the officer started, so they don't call the police when they get a broken window from the Smith kid. Secondly, the officer educates them as to when to call the police, when not to call the police and when maybe to call another public service agency in the community.

**LEN:** I'd imagine, though, that a statement like "foot patrol does not prevent or reduce crime" might tend to scare police administrators away from adopting foot-patrol programs.

**TROJANOWICZ:** Not really, because there's two aspects to crime. There's the actual crime and then there's the fear of crime. Both can be debilitating. If you fear crime, even though you live in a safe neighborhood, your fear is so high you become a prisoner in your own mind and your own household. All of these programs across the board have said that foot patrol reduces the fear of crime. Whether it reduces crime itself, the jury is still out on that. But it doesn't inhibit adoption, because what we find is that it's the concept of the people taking over the streets again, taking back the parks from the hoodlums. When you reduce the fear of crime and people are more comfortable in interacting outside of their homes, the predators are reluctant to attack a group of people, whereas they will surely attack one person. So it has a snowballing effect and people literally take their neighborhoods back. They tell the predators, "We're in charge now, you're not." So reducing fear leads to other kinds of positive things.

**LEN:** You noted earlier the possibility that crime may be displaced from one neighborhood to another. On the other hand, if a city goes to a citywide foot patrol, would that tend to minimize the likelihood of crime simply moving to a more vulnerable, less cohesive neighborhood?

**TROJANOWICZ:** That is the conclusion one can draw. Flint is probably one of the most violent cities in the United States, along with Miami, Newark and Detroit; those cities are always at the top. Foot patrol does not

affect the most violent crimes, like assaults, robberies, murders and so forth. But Flint has statistics that breaking-and-enterings have been reduced. That's one of the crimes that foot-patrol officers seem to have the most effect on — indirectly, because he gets the community fired up with block watches and neighborhood organizations. Vandalism is reduced, unsightliness or disorder in the community is reduced. But as far as the very serious crimes, foot patrol has very little effect on that.

**LEN:** Have you generally found that different approaches to foot patrol — whether park and walk, scooter-based, bicycle-based or whatever — work better in one city than they might in another?

**TROJANOWICZ:** As I mentioned earlier, in California or in Florida cities, where the population is spread out, you almost need a vehicle of some kind to get around. In Northern cities or Midwestern cities, with lots of high-rise apartments, foot patrol is very effective because of the density of population. The technique used doesn't really matter, as long as it's the same person for an extended period of time in that area talking to people and interacting on a face-to-face basis.

There's a feeling, too, that the quantity and quality of information that many of these foot officers get is better than undercover officers get — not that you're going to eliminate the use of undercover officers. But what happens is the officer, as a result of day-to-day interactions, picks up information from people who wouldn't normally give the information. One quick example: There was an arsonist operating in Flint. The lady gave her foot-patrol officer the information that ultimately led to the arsonist's apprehension. The foot officer went back to her and said, "I was the motor officer in this area for two years, and obviously you've had this information for a long time. Why didn't you call us?" She said, "Well, when I call the motor patrol car, you come in my driveway and park, everybody knows you're there. They know I'm talking to you, and when you leave the predators come and they say, 'We saw the police car in your driveway, if you give them any information we may do you great bodily harm.' When you're on foot, you can walk by, we pass the time of day in normal social discourse and we can exchange information and it doesn't become obvious." Plus, she said, since you're here day in and day out, I know you have a stake in this

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# Trojanowicz: Foot patrol to peak in 2-3 years

Continued from Page 11

neighborhood and I know that you'll look out for me. This isn't saying that motor patrol are the bad guys and the foot officers are the good guys. Obviously you've got to have both.

## Costing it out

LEN: Foot patrol seems like the kind of program that would be hard to assess in terms of raw cost-effectiveness. Would that be a safe judgment?

TROJANOWICZ: How do you quantify the elderly persons in the community feeling safer? How do you quantify them feeling more comfortable interacting outside of their homes? How do you quantify people when they see their neighborhoods beginning to be rejuvenated with the grass cut, vacant lots cleaned up, windows fixed and the kids not harassing them as much? These aren't crimes, as such. But when our neighborhoods are more orderly, I think we have a tendency to feel better, not only about our neighborhoods but about ourselves as part of that neighborhood.

LEN: Are there still cities where foot patrol is seen as a costly community-relations gimmick that can be dumped at the first sign of fiscal distress?

TROJANOWICZ: Detroit, for instance. Detroit has a lot of foot officers, but they don't operate in the sense that we're talking. The executive deputy chief out there, James Bannon, would probably tell you that foot patrol is public relations and that police work should be reactive, that foot patrol is too costly and that response time is the name of the game. I'm not criticizing him for that, but there are other persons who share that view.

LEN: Can that kind of perception be easily overcome?

TROJANOWICZ: What happens is that the impetus for community policing usually comes from the community, the grass roots level. Once the community begins to raise its voice and develop momentum in this area, the politicians respond to that concern and realize that they can't thwart that momentum. Then we see some of the more traditional police administrators begin to reflect what the political leaders want.

LEN: Can foot patrol be made to work on a year-round basis, particularly in areas with drastic seasonal swings in climate, such as a Minneapolis winter or a Houston summer?

TROJANOWICZ: Well, just look at Flint, which, of course, has severe winters. It inhibits the walking somewhat, but once the contacts are made the officer just jumps in the car or whatever and goes to neighborhood meetings or block club meetings. As for hot weather, Houston did another one of the major experiments, and they did it at all times of the year too, so seasonality doesn't make a difference.

## One hand washing another

LEN: Have you gotten any feedback to suggest that police personnel in other areas of the department, specifically investigators, find foot patrol to their liking because they get better leads or their own access to the community has been facilitated?

TROJANOWICZ: It depends, obviously, on the foot officer. There are those who are a lot more effective than others. Everything else being considered, it has increased rapport in that regard in many cases. For example, there was a case in Flint where a person suspected of armed robberies was holed up in his house, and the motor patrol was going to get the SWAT team and move in. They contacted the foot officer, and he said that usually the suspect gets drunk, he lives there with his wife and kids. The wife's sister lived two blocks over. The foot officer called the sister to see if the wife and kids were in the house, and they were in fact there. He got the wife on the phone and she said, yes, he came home, he was drinking and he was passed out on the bed. The motor patrol went in, overpowered him and nobody got hurt. That intensive information supplied by the foot officer was useful to the investigators and to the motor patrol. It has to be cooperative or it becomes counter-productive.

LEN: You've been quoted as saying that eventually the foot patrol concept will be widely adopted. How eventually are you talking about?

TROJANOWICZ: I think it will probably peak in the next couple of years. I don't think it will continue to roll indefinitely. It'll probably be retarded because of special interest groups in some communities, and there'll probably be a lot of compromise kinds of programs, like park-and-walk, which really is the most practical. Also I think we're going to see a re-evaluation of the police role. For example, some police officers are engaged in knocking on doors to see if the elderly folks are okay and haven't died. I think we'll get to the point where we'll say maybe the mailman can do that, and maybe the guy from the power company can do something in the way of being the eyes and ears. A lot of what the police were expected to do in the past will be done by other people. Thirdly, in terms of the future, we're going to see private organizations — churches, for example — again be more prominent in terms of problem-solving, replacing a lot of the public agencies. And then I think we're also going to see a lot of increased mediation at the neighborhood level by paraprofessionals, so the police will get out of a lot of this mediating that they get involved in with neighborhood disputes. So I guess there are going to be several reasons why the foot patrol interest will peak in the next two or three years. That doesn't mean it'll go out of favor, but the slack will be picked up by other techniques and other professions.

LEN: Does that perhaps imply that we're on a kind of cyclical track, where we go from community-oriented foot patrollers back to motorized, aloof crime-busters and then back again?

TROJANOWICZ: I don't think it's going to be cyclical.

I think there's a recognition as a result of this community policing effort that face-to-face contact is the most effective way of getting information and processing and solving problems, along with advances in technology.

## Setting the record straight

LEN: What would you identify as the most common misconceptions about foot patrol that need to be dispelled in order for the concept to work better and become more widely adopted?

TROJANOWICZ: First, I think there's a misconception about what the foot officer does. It's not the old foot officer of the past. It's a much more complex role today, including diagnosing and including the use of technology. Secondly, we need a recognition that police officers can no longer be perceived as guns for hire, that really the community problem-solvers and preventers are community residents, and the officer is a resource person. Thirdly, there must be a recognition that quality of life is an important aspect of people's perception of what they want out of their governmental services, and that quality of life has a wide-ranging implication. One other thing is that you have to recognize that police are influenced by special interest groups. There are groups that have had police services meted out to them in a much greater fashion than other groups have, and there's a lot of disadvantaged people that are crying for police services and need these services. We can no longer use the logic that because I pay more taxes as a business person or as an upper middle class person I deserve a better quality police service than some ADC mother, because she not only doesn't pay taxes, she's a drain on the system. There has to be an outright recognition that police services are for all, equally distributed, and then practice what we preach.

## Other News...

# Drug talk dominates IACP meeting

The big guns in the Reagan Administration's war on drugs took their show on the road to Nashville last month for the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. There, 8,000 IACP members, guests and exhibitors gathered for what was described as one of the best conferences in the association's history.

To the surprise of no one, the nation's drug problem drew most of the focus of the conference, heralded by speeches by Attorney General Edwin Meese, Drug Enforcement Administration chief John C. Lawn, FBI Director William H. Webster, Secretary of Education William H. Bennett and Assistant Treasury Secretary Francis A. Keating II.

The officials generally called for greater cooperation between

Federal and local law enforcement in fighting drugs and challenged law-enforcement officers to continue persevering in the battle against narcotics. Although temptation for police officers is stronger today than ever before, Meese said, "integrity and professionalism must be the hallmark for the leadership throughout the entire law-enforcement community."

Webster made a pitch for testing employees for drug use in situations where security or safety is a key issue. However, he added, "I think we get into more difficult problems when we undertake massive drug-testing programs on public officials who are arguably not likely to expose the public to serious political harm."

There was one dark cloud hovering over an otherwise upbeat conference. When the association

learned of the growing controversy surrounding its president, John Norton (see story, page 4), Norton was denied the customary presidential prerogative of introducing guest speakers, including Webster and Meese. That task fell instead to incoming president Robert E. Landon.

Among numerous resolutions approved by the membership, the IACP praised members of Congress who supported law enforcement in its fight against the McClure-Volkmer gun bill earlier this year. The National Rifle Association, the powerful supporter of the gun legislation, was barred from exhibiting at this year's conference.

The association's annual elections were held in relative calm, with Chief C. Roland Vaughn III of Conyers, Ga., winning the race for sixth vice president.

# DEA, Meese differ on drug priorities, agree on call for 24 anti-crack task forces

While apparently differing in its opinion of how serious a problem the drug crack is, the Drug Enforcement Administration says it stands solidly behind Attorney General Edwin Meese's recent call for the creation of 24 new crack-fighting task forces around the country.

In a report to Congress, Meese called crack, a potent, highly addic-

tive form of cocaine, a "crisis of epidemic proportions" in some areas. The Drug Enforcement Administration, meanwhile, issued a report in September that called crack a "secondary problem" blown out of proportion by the news media.

According to a 23-page report prepared for Meese by the Drug Enforcement Policy Board, of

which Meese is chairman, the anti-crack task forces would be stationed in major metropolitan areas and would comprise Federal, state and local law-enforcement personnel. The Justice Department has asked Congress to approve funds for the hiring of 50 additional agents for the DEA and 32 support workers. The program would cost about \$10

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# Drug testing, dreg testing, drag testing

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also forestall "sample switching," about which we should all worry. Like designer jeans, each diaper would have the owner's "logo" printed on it and places where switching might occur would be under surveillance at all times. True, EST graduates might defy the system by simply not evacuating during working hours, but an empty diaper would probably be sufficient cause to at least trigger a demand for a sample or even to presume drug hanky-panky. It's just too bad that blood cannot be collected in this simple, efficient and unobtrusive manner. I express no opinion on the wisdom of saliva testing save to note that it works

which may be abused, if misused. I speak of course of the scourge of caffeine. If anything is likely to induce public employee malperformance it is this drug. Unfortunately, unlike marijuana, cocaine or crack — but like alcohol — it is legal. Just as we have laws defining permissible amounts of alcohol in the blood system of drivers, we need some measure to determine just how much caffeine is enough. This measure will have to be precise, since we also want our normally lethargic civil servants to be galvanized into some action. Perhaps different amounts of caffeine will be appropriate to different categories of public servant — teachers would have no limitations what-

in women's clothing. Undoubtedly, some of them are women, and this is all right.<sup>3</sup> Does a propensity to dress inappropriately in private affect the performance of the duties of these dubious "public servants"? Well, let's put it this way — if they thought no one was going to care about their private "habits," they may well experiment in public, even on the job. Since our public servants are "role models" who should conform to reasonably decent standards of decorum, and since insidious habits will out, it is appropriate to impose what might be called "drag testing" upon them. Prevent the epidemic, I say.

Now, there's nothing chemical

why can't we simulate transvestism "on the job" to weed out the fashion (perhaps, in some circles, fashionable) misfits? Compel public employees to wear clothing of the opposite sex and observe them carefully. Do they appear to be uncomfortable (which actually could be indicative of guilt as well as innocence) or do they "blossom"?

Because people may well dissemble, they should be monitored not only in public but also in changing rooms — when they are (or think they are) off-guard. Since ongoing surveillance is already present to detect diaper switchers, there would be no incremental (as opposed to excremental) additional costs.

Some may wonder whether the foregoing proposals do not, in essence, create a presumption that public servants are "guilty" of serious anti-social disorders and whether such a presumption is unwarranted. In addition, if drug use is widespread (not only among government employees but the population at large), then who really wants to detect it? If new tests are to be devised and even readily implemented, then who determines which evils are to be the subjects of such testing? If the test can be created, so can the evil. America has had a long history of wars on evil in various forms, from Puritan days through Prohibition and beyond — and it is not for me to judge whether particular skirmishes were justified or not. War seems to bring out the best in our national character, so

I'm for it for that reason alone.<sup>4</sup> I only deal with issues of Constitutional law, not social morality or ethics. There is nothing in the Bill of Rights that would (or should) prevent vigorous combat against Secular Humanism, Darwinism, Liberalism, Druggism, Dragism, or any other noxious variation. If we test, we'll be sure to produce the best.

4. War is not just metaphorical. Reports of drug-related accidents involving bus drivers and air traffic controllers are reminiscent of early World War II days when "sightings" of Japanese submarines off the West Coast and mysterious land signals were sufficient to justify the displacement and later internment of a large population. This "early warning" evidence, though, is not strictly necessary. The 1942 evacuation (strange linguistic coincidence) was justified by the Supreme Court even in the absence of "signals," because our national treatment of our Japanese citizens had been so nasty that their seemingly peaceable conduct was inexplicable. Thus, reasoned Justice Black, the failure to commit known espionage and sabotage, given undoubted resentments, was sufficient cause for the military to believe that secret plans were afoot among this highly disciplined people to aid and abet their brethren. We simply don't need hyped-up media reports to justify our concern. Evil is most truly present when it is most insidious.

## 'Chemical malaises are not the only concern. Moral purity really lies at the heart of the question.'

well on horses and must be carefully done to avoid violations of various Sanitary Codes.

The unquestioned legality of urine testing, of course, can be extended to fecal monitoring. Indeed, no diaper is worth its "salt" unless it is capable of capturing both products. I'm not aware of just what can be learned from fecal, as opposed to other waste, matter, but there is an old adage in science that what can be done will be done. If we are what we eat, then, instinct tells us, the remains of ingestion can only present exciting possibilities for technological break-throughs.

Having easily established that mandatory drug testing is perfectly constitutional, for public employees and even the rest of us, I would like to now pass on to my true concern, the extension of the testing principle to other areas. I understand that some of the present tests not only detect illegal drugs, but legal ones

soever since they are too zombie-like anyway, while cops should be encouraged to achieve total comatosis, given their already extant (though sporadic) high levels of energy output. A graded system is clearly appropriate for what might be called "grounds" or, for the sake of euphony, "dreg testing." There is, of course, no "reasonable expectation of privacy in the bottom of a coffee or tea cup, just as there is none in a urine cup — although it would be most unwise to confuse the two, for other reasons.

The purpose of both drug and dreg testing is to identify troubled public servants, and to "rehabilitate" them (incidentally, another reason for not applying the Fourth Amendment). But these chemical malaises are not the only ones that should concern us. After all, moral purity really lies at the heart of the question. I understand that there is a large group of people who like to dress up

about this, so urine or other excrement testing is irrelevant. (This is subject to change if our scientists can show that transvestism has certain genetic or chemical components and can devise appropriate tests.) We can't legally and don't want morally to invade the home randomly to search closets. I admit that the Fourth Amendment goes that far. But

3. I shall not deal with the distressing — though not yet marally serious — tendency of women to dress up in men's clothing, especially since the advent of the feminist movement.

Whether or not tailored suits and Reebaks should be a matter of social concern and testing is simply beyond the purview of this essay. Happily, there is a greater moral consensus on the issue of whether men should wear women's apparel.

## Tipping encouraged from crime-conscious public

Continued from Page 5

nearly 3,000 convictions, she said. Stolen property worth more than \$4 million and narcotics valued at \$113 million have been recovered. Ms. Wing said that the rewards paid totaled \$172,660 as of the end of August.

WeTip stays at arm's length from law-enforcement agencies but passes along any information it receives to the appropriate local police agency. The rationale for not referring tipsters directly to the police is that some informers will not call the police, even if assured of anonymity, but they will call a third party. And, while most Crime Stoppers programs focus on violent crimes, WeTip encourages informers to call about arson and property crime as well as crimes against the person. It also offers a special service for corporations seeking information about fraud and employee theft.

Crime Stoppers and WeTip are well established now as tipster services, but they're Johnny-come-lately's compared with the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list. The FBI began the list back in 1950, and since then more than 400 fugitives have been immortalized on post office walls.

Ninety-four percent of them have been captured, with about a quarter of the arrests stemming from tips provided by citizens.

The Most Wanted are a select group — people accused of serious crimes and who are considered armed and dangerous. Sometimes their number drops to seven or eight because, according to FBI spokesman Bill Baker, "we don't want to put just anyone on the list." Nominations are made by agents in the FBI's criminal fugitive branch, and Director William H. Webster makes the final choices. When the list was first circulated in the 1950's, most of the wanted fugitives were bank robbers and car thieves. Today they're more likely to be terrorists, serial murderers and organized-crime figures. Does that say something about crime today, or does it merely reflect the FBI's shifting priorities?

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

## Cellular phone technology is a hit in Dallas police experiment

Continued from Page 1

recoveries. Stone said the cellular phones enabled police to conduct negotiations with a barricaded suspect "without having to go to some other location — a neighbor or something. We had direct, immediate contact with the suspect."

In the case of the diabetic woman, an officer made a traffic stop of a suspect who, according to a radio alert, was wanted for a hit-and-run accident. The driver exhibited signs of being extremely intoxicated, but as the officer was making the arrest he found papers indicating that the woman was on her way to a doctor's appointment.

"The officer used his cellular phone to call that doctor right from the street and the doctor

told the officer that the woman had called and said she was feeling severely ill and was a severe diabetic," Stone said. "The doctor felt certain she was going into insulin shock. The officer was able to call an ambulance and by the time it arrived, the woman had pretty much lapsed into a diabetic coma."

Thanks to the officer's quick intervention, however, the woman soon recovered with no further problems.

Stone said there were numerous examples of how cellular phones helped officers to work more efficiently. Officers were able to talk to people in their homes while still en route to the dispatched call. "An officer would be able to phone ahead and say something like 'I'm Officer Stone, I'm

responding to your burglary-in-progress call. Could you give me more information on the person who is trying to break into your home?'"

The department is currently trying to devise a "game plan" for getting the cellular phones installed in police cars throughout the city, Stone said. "We'd like to start by placing them in marked patrol cars. During our test, we found that the officers in the marked patrol cars were far and away the ones making the most use of the phones."

Stone said the department is looking to its own budget, state grant funding and donations from the private sector to pay for the phones, which, if bought individually, cost about \$1,000 each.



# Jobs

**Part-Time Faculty.** A number of part-time teaching positions in criminal justice are available at California State University in Fullerton. Courses to be taught include criminal law, psychiatry and crime, juvenile justice administration and corrections.

A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field is preferred. Candidates with demonstrated teaching or professional experience in the field of criminal justice will be given preference.

To apply, send resume to: Dr. W. Garrett Capone, Department of Criminal Justice, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92634.

**State Troopers.** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

## POLICE OFFICER City of Mesa, Arizona \$24,323 - \$32,851

Serves the community in a challenging career, excellent benefits, college tuition reimbursement program.

**REQUIRES:** At least 20 years of age, U.S. Citizenship, high school graduate or GED, no more than 20/100 vision in either or both eyes, correctable to 20/20, no color vision problems, successful passing of polygraph, background investigation and medical examination prior to employment. Testing will begin on December 9, 1986.

**APPLY BY November 14** to: City of Mesa, Personnel Department, P.O. Box 1466, Mesa, Arizona 85201-0904. For more information call (602) 834-2365.

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Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and possess high school diploma or GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must be U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$535.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$16,024 annually upon graduation. Overtime and shift differential paid, along with annual clothing maintenance allowance.

To apply or obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

**Police Officers.** The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age (no maximum) at time of testing, and must be a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED certificate. Applicants must also have vision no worse than 20/200 in each eye.

Excellent starting salary offered, along with comprehensive benefits package. Generous holidays, along with paid vacation and sick leave and excellent retirement benefits.

To obtain additional information or to apply, write or call: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NE 89101. (702) 385-3497.

**Deputy Sheriffs.** The Brevard County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is accepting applications on a continuous basis for deputy

sheriff positions.

Applicants must be at least 19 years old and possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., have normal vision and excellent health, and be a U.S. citizen of good character with no record of convictions for a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. Applicants must be currently certified.

Starting salary is \$15,040, with eligibility for a 5 percent increase after one year. Excellent benefits, including paid education beyond high school, paid life and health insurance, paid retirement benefits, nine holidays per year and department-provided uniforms. Applicants must pass Civil Service exam, psychological exam, physical, polygraph exam and oral interview, and background check.

For more information, contact: Geri Geiger, Personnel Officer, Brevard County Sheriff's Department, 2575 N. Courtenay Pkwy., Merritt Island, FL 32953. (305) 453-9521.

**Deputy Sheriff.** The Lane County (Eugene), Ore., Department of Public Safety is accepting applications. Qualifications include high school diploma (preferably two years of college), two years experience in a position dealing with the public (preferably as a law enforcement or correction officer), at least 21 years of age and a U.S. citizen. Employees may be assigned to the department's Corrections Division or Patrol, Criminal Investigation or Civil Sections at any time during employment. Applicants must pass physical agility, written and oral examinations, a thorough background investigation and physical exam. Applicants may be required to submit to psychological testing.

Salary ranges from \$1,501.60 to \$2,145.87 per month. Direct inquiries to: Lynn Stimson, Administrative Staff Assistant, Lane County Department of Public Safety, County Courthouse, Eugene, OR 97401. (503) 587-4069.

**Executive Director.** The State Justice Institute, established by the State Justice Institute Act of 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in the state courts through a program of financial assistance, is seeking an executive director.

The director is responsible for the executive and administrative operations of the institute and other duties as determined by the institute's board of directors.

Applicants must have a law degree or have completed a graduate program in public or business administration or the social sciences. They must have a broad background in legal and judicial concerns, possess strong managerial and administrative skills, demonstrate verbal and written ability, and be willing to live and work in the Washington, D.C., area. Desired qualifications include a prior talent for and interest in the improvement of the administration, experience in dealing with legislators and executive-level officials, and a familiarity with grant programs.

Salary ranges from \$65,000 to \$70,000 depending on experience and ability. Applicants should send a letter explaining their interest in the position, along with a current resume and list of references, to: Mr. Larry Polansky, 500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Applications must be received no later than Dec. 12, 1986.

**Assistant Professor.** Bowling Green State University has a tenure-track opening for an assistant professor of criminal justice for Fall 1987.

Candidates with a Ph.D. in criminal justice are preferred; Ph.D. in closely allied field considered. The position requires a strong commitment to research and publication as well as excellent teaching/advising/service capability. The university's strong multidisciplinary program depends on a small criminal justice faculty for a core of

criminal justice courses that strongly emphasize educational and intellectual pursuits as opposed to technical training. Competitive and selective student admissions guarantees small, high quality classes placing emphasis on excellence.

To apply, send letter of application, curriculum vita and three current letters of reference to: Clyde R. Willis, Ph.D., Dean, College of Health and Human Services, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403-0280. Deadline for applications is Feb. 15, 1987.

**Police Officers, Lateral Entry.**

The Rochester, N.Y., Police Department is currently accepting applications for lateral transfers of police officers. The Rochester Police Department consists of 514 sworn personnel and serves a community located on Lake Ontario of 244,000 people.

Applicants must presently hold a position as a police officer pursuant to New York State Civil Service Law; they must be currently employed in New York State; they must be presently enrolled in the New York State Police and Firemen's Retirement System, and they must be certified by the New York State Bureau for Municipal Police. Minority officers are strongly encouraged to apply for these positions.

The starting salary for a lateral transfer police officer is \$25,725 plus 13 paid holidays and a night shift differential. Salary increases within two years to \$29,938 plus holiday pay and night shift differential.

To apply, send resume to: Lieut. Charles Koerner, Rochester Police Department, 150 South Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, NY 14614. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

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## Second Annual Symposium Contemporary Issues in Law Enforcement "Drug Use and Testing in Policing"

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For additional information, call: Dr. Robert J. McCormack  
(609) 771-2442

## Meese calls for anti-crack teams

Continued from Page 12  
million a year.

Officials at both the drug agency and the Justice Department have tried to play down the differences between the two reports. Patrick Korten, a spokesman for the Justice Department, said that just because crack is considered secondary to the larger cocaine problem does not mean "it doesn't have the potential for becoming even more serious."

The DEA's report, "The Crack Situation in America," said there had been "a distortion of the public perception of the extent of crack use as compared to the use of other drugs."

Crack, the report said, appears to be a secondary rather than primary problem in most areas when compared to the more con-

ventional form of cocaine. The study listed 12 cities where crack is available: New York, Houston, Newark, Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, Kansas City, Miami, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle and St. Louis. The drug is available at a lesser level in six other cities — Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Phoenix and Washington — according to the report.

The drug is generally not available in such large cities as Philadelphia and Chicago, it said.

While the drug policy board did not indicate where the task forces would be located, other than New York, DEA spokesman Robert Feldkamp said it is likely the sites will include the 18 cities listed in the agency's report.

The policy board's study, which

was done at the request of Congress, found the manufacture of crack to be expanding so quickly that it "must be addressed by all levels of government cooperating together and operating in areas and roles where they have proved most effective in the past."

The study noted that some cities are having trouble coping with the rapidly growing crack problem without Federal assistance. The task forces, it said, would allow the DEA to share its expertise more directly with state and local agencies.

"Special drug trafficking problems require special efforts, and we believe that new steps are appropriate to help in a number of areas that have serious crack problems," said Meese.



# Upcoming Events

## JANUARY 1987

- 5-6. Civil Liability. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 6-9. Traffic Accident Records & Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.
- 5-16. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.
- 5-16. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$500.
- 5-March 13. School of Police Staff & Command. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$1,800.
- 7-9. Executive Development. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$200.
- 12-14. Investigating the Use of Deadly Force by Police. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.
- 12-14. Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 12-14. The Public Safety Concept for Administrators. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.
- 12-14. Crime Prevention for Administrators. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.
- 12-14. International Conference on Assessment Centers. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.
- 12-18. Drug Unit Commanders' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 12-23. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 12-March 20. Command & Management School. Presented by the Southwestern

- Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$1,000 plus \$150 for books.
- 15-16. Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 16-18. Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs: Part 1. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 19-21. POLEX Legal Forum VII. Presented by the Police Executive Development Institute, Pennsylvania State University. To be held in State College, Pa. Fee: \$225.
- 19-23. Sex Crimes Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 19-23. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 19-23. Terrorism Conference. Presented by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Organized Crime Institute. To be held in Tallahassee. Fee: \$300 (state residents); \$375 (non-resident).
- 19-30. U.S. Armed Forces Traffic Management/Accident Prevention. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 19-30. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 19-30. Police Executive Development. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$500.
- 20-23. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 20-30. Firearms Instructor Certification Program. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.
- 21-23. Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 26-27. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 26-28. Crime Analysis I. Presented by the

- International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 26-28. Police Discipline. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$300.
- 26-28. Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.
- 26-28. Police Dispatcher Training. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.
- 26-28. Corporate Loss Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 26-28. Developing School Drug Education Programs. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.
- 26-30. DWI Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 26-30. Selective Highway Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 26-Feb. 8. Managing Small & Medium Sized Police Departments. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 26-29. Physical Security: Hotels, Motels & Offices. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

## FEBRUARY

- 2-4. Investigation of Economic/White Collar Crime. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas.
- 2-13. Basic Crime Scene Procedures. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$300.
- 2-13. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.
- 2-20. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$775.
- 4-6. Practical Crime Analysis. Presented by

- the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 4-6. DWI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$200.
- 8-13. World Conference on Terrorism and Ordnance and Safety Equipment. Presented by the Tactical Response Association. To be held in Washington, D.C.
- 9-10. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$350.
- 9-11. Civil Liability & Disciplinary Issues. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta.
- 9-13. Microcomputer Workshop for Traffic Supervisors. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.
- 9-13. Police Budget Preparation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.
- 9-13. Narcotic Identification & Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 9-13. Military Traffic Operations & Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 11-12. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$350.
- 16-18. Managing DWI Enforcement Programs. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 16-20. Advanced Video Production. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$375.
- 16-20. Instructor Development Course. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 16-20. Microcomputer Programming with the Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 18-20. Confidential Informants. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$200.

- 16-27. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 16-March 13. Police Traffic Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$810.
- 16-March 13. Principles of Police Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$810.
- 18-20. Dealing with Problem Employees. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 23-24. Law Enforcement Dispatcher Training. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex.
- 23-25. Advanced Police Computer Applications & Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.
- 23-25. Managing the Law Enforcement Training Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas.
- 23-27. Managing Police Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 23-27. Stress Awareness & Resolution. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$200.
- 23-27. Profiling & the Serial Murderer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 23-27. DWI Enforcement/Instructor Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 23-27. Property Crime Program. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 23-March 6. Executive Development. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Open to member agencies only. To be held in Phoenix.
- 7-May 8. 77th Administrative Officers Course. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$1,200.

## Directory of Training Sources

American Society for Industrial Security, 1655 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209 (703) 522-5800.

ANACAPA Science Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Ovis Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314 (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 866 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44108 (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019 (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henriette Town Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790 (716) 427-7710.

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352 (209) 576-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614 (419) 382-5885.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Eastern Kentucky University, Training

Resource Center, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475 (606) 622-1155.

Eastman Kodak Company, Attn: Lee Schilling, Law Enforcement & Security Markets, 343 State Street, 5th Floor, Building 20, Rochester, NY 14650.

Essex Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad Street, SE, Gainesville, GA 30501 (404) 535-8104.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Organized Crime Institute, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32302 (904) 488-1340.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4687 St. John's Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32218.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878 (301) 948-0922 (800) 838-4085.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 837, Lombard, IL 60148 (312) 953-0990.

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, Attn: Dave Butler, (603) 796-3126.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242 (216) 672-3070.

Milwaukee Area Technical College,

1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820 (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702 (512) 396-8686.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309 Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphrey Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 West 57th Street, Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019 (212) 755-5241.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Peregrine Institute of Security, 88

Vestry Street, New York, NY 10013 (212) 431-1016.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802 (814) 863-0262.

Police Management Association, 1001 22nd Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037 (202) 833-1460.

Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110 (612) 464-1080.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pine Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 956-1128 (24-hour desk).

Ross Engineering Inc., 7908 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MO 21710 (301) 831-8400.

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080 (214) 690-2370.

Tactical Response Association, 304 Oakland Avenue, South Pasadena, CA 91030 (818) 799-7960.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

## Composite art: witness interviews

Continued from Page 6

ultimately the admissibility of the sketch. At trial, overly suggestive questions could create the suspicion that the police had a suspect in mind and that the artist coerced or induced the witness into accepting his version of the suspect.

The services of the composite artist are employed to locate an *unknown* suspect. As a result, leading the witness toward a suspect is unlikely. Nonetheless, the system used should insure impartiality. If a witness independently picks out a few facial similarities from a file of hundreds of mug shots, impartiality is virtually guaranteed.

### Putting pencil to paper

In the next installment, we will look at the actual creation of the composite drawing, from rough sketch to finished piece of evidence.

*Frank Domingo is a detective and composite artist with the New York City Police Department. He also serves as chairman of the Forensic Art Subcommittee of the International Association for Identification.*



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## Mourning their losses

The families of slain police officers and civilians killed by police officers may feel the hurt none the less, but fewer and fewer families have felt the loss since 1970. A new study says that the number of civilians killed by police dropped by half from 1970 to 1984, while the number of police officers killed decreased by two thirds over the same period — and this despite growing levels of violence generally in society. Find out what's behind the trend, on 1.



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